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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Pleads World Court

Saar, Orderly, Has No Refugees

Reich Prepares for Transfer

U. S. Meets Gold Change Scare

Cuba Fights Sugar Destroyers

Mussolini Is Cabinet Majority

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a special message asks the Senate to give consent to the entry of the United States into the World Court. The message, which arrives while Senator Robinson of Arkansas is urging ratification of the adherence protocol and Senators Johnson of California and Borah of Idaho are opposing it, points out that for years Republican and Democratic Administrations and party platforms alike have advocated membership in this international court of justice. He pleads that consent be given in a form not to defeat or delay the objective, meaning he opposes any new reservation. The President attempts to allay the suspicions of the most wary citizen—"The sovereignty of the United States will be in no way diminished or jeopardized by such action."

¶ Saar Territory, after a noisy outburst over its almost unanimous vote to return to Germany, settles down to unexpected orderliness. The minorities give few signs of oppression or fear. France sets up refugee dormitories and kitchens in half a dozen frontier towns, but no fleeing Saarlanders pour in as eager guests. Reports that National Socialists through the Saar are searching homes of their enemies appear unfounded. Jewish leaders say the Saar's 4000 Jews are eager to emigrate—There are plenty of problems, but the League is grateful for the calm procedure in meeting them.

¶ Geneva believes the Saar will be transferred formally to Germany by March 15. Germany, ready to act at once, says it must serve as a "nurse" for some time, while Saar workers and entrepreneurs are learning to stand on their feet in the National Socialist economic federation. Saar laws must undergo vast changes to conform to the new Reich order. Saar labor unions and employers' federations will be wiped out. New racial ideas will be set up—German businessmen, says Berlin, must not regard the Saar as a place for dumping goods.

¶ Washington sees action planned that will save the United States from serious financial difficulties if the Supreme Court decides the gold clause case against the Government. While officials generally believe the decision will not be one that might precipitate chaos, the Treasury is seriously disturbed by falling stock and commodity prices and violent rise in foreign exchange value of the dollar. Emergency legislation is prepared for instant enactment by Congress. This would preserve the status quo—This would hold the dollar where it is and prevent any new public or private debt burden.

¶ The Saturday Evening Post prints Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's declaration that he did not know when he resigned as NRA head that the Blue Eagle was to be scotched. He makes a vigorous argument for permanent NRA legislation and favors price and production control as opposed to an anti-trust law regime. He has only kind words for President Roosevelt; but he has one regret—He wishes that, instead of agreeing on so many points, he had fought more good scraps with the President.

¶ Cuba sees Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army, leap into a finish fight with radicals to save the sugar crop from destruction. The Cabinet strengthens Batista's hand with a decree making the firing of sugar cane fields or damaging of sugar mills punishable by death or life imprisonment. The drastic action follows the sabotage burning of loading cranes at the Hershey mills near Havana, burning of 900 tons of cane near Matanzas and attempts to blow up gasoline supplies of mills. The situation shows the still desperate condition of Cuba's political affairs—The opposers of the Government undertake to wipe out the island's chief income crop.

¶ Russia sees Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, former Communist chiefs, and 17 others go on trial for their lives at Leningrad. Arrested after the assassination of Sergei Kiroff and ordered banished, they now face the more serious charges of counter-revolutionary conspiracy. As the Soviet dictatorship continues the drive against its enemies, which recently has put 117 to death, 1100 delegates re-elect Josef Stalin first member of the Presidium or steering committee—The Soviet heads show almost fanatical devotion to the man who holds absolute power over them.

¶ Italy sees Premier Benito Mussolini become the majority of his own Cabinet. He now holds seven of the 13 portfolios. He heads Foreign Affairs, Interior, Corporations, War, Navy, Aviation, Colonies. Obviously Il Duce can now adopt a far more democratic policy—Instead of crustily ruling as dictator, he can let decrees come from a mere Cabinet vote.

Reich's Chiefs Discuss Saar Plans

These Are Days of Serious Considerations © Planet News From Acme

The Photograph Shows Chancellor Hitler Talking Over the Situation Incident to the Return of the Saar Territory to Germany. Left to Right—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior; Joseph Bürckel, Herr Hitler's Representative in the Saar; Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's Deputy; and Der Führer Himself.

Germany Plans For Saar Transfer As League Hesitates About Date

Minority Protection Concern of French Before League

Vote Report Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

GENEVA, Jan. 16—The League Council is losing no time in officially declaring that as a result of the plebiscite the Saar returns undividedly and unconditionally to Germany, although the League, for unknown reasons, suddenly called off today's meeting where it was planned to announce details of the transfer of the Saar to the Reich.

Immediately on receipt of the plebiscite news the Aloisi Committee began its deliberations.

Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval approved the draft of its report, which confined its attention to a simple analysis of the figures and the obvious recommendations based on them.

Precise dates cannot yet be given, though it is intimated that March 15 may be accepted for the actual transfer of powers.

Many delicate problems have been worked out. Among them is the protection and emigration of Saarlanders and others whose attitude subjects them to the indignation of German patriots and extremists. France is taking this question very seriously, for it does not want to be burdened by new swarms of homeless foreigners at a time when it is endeavoring to reduce its alien population and to take care of increased unemployment and economic stress.

It is understood the international forces will remain until the Governing Commission hands over its functions.

Some insistence is made on the fact that automatically the demilitarization clauses of the Versailles Treaty forbidding military preparations and manifestations on the left bank of the Rhine will be applied to the Saar. Legally, Germany cannot maintain military work and formations in the Saar even after its surrender to the Reich.

Vienna Holds Election Of Saar as Inspired By Loyalty of Race

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

VIENNA, Jan. 16—"A good decision" was the description of the Saar vote by the chief of the official propaganda bureau, Col. Walter Adam, in his radiocasting last night.

Expressing the conviction that the decision would serve both the cause of German National Socialists and European security, Colonel Adam carefully pointed out that many votes given to Germany were not given to the National Socialist Party. Even if they may for the moment strengthen that party, he added, still Austria, forever inspired by its loyalty to the German race as a whole, rejoices that a German province returns to the German mother-land.

To forestall National Socialist meetings here, the Government itself had arranged a number of meetings last night to celebrate the Saar plebiscite. They were well attended and although only Government representatives spoke, the public by its presence showed its feeling of unity with all Germans.

Austrian National Socialists—who are frankly delighted—are hoping to

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Saar Pot Continues to Boil

The League's Council special plebiscite committee is announced ready to report—with France and Britain agreeing to a simple recital of what the ballots said last Sunday.

Foreign Minister Laval of France is said to be especially concerned with adequate protection for the opponents of the return to Germany, in order to prevent a swarm of emigrants over the border where the French Government already has its unemployment problem.

Germany's economic experts are ready with plans for taking over the Saar Basin, with the assurance that the returned territory will be considered as a single entity in future, instead of being divided up between Bavaria and Prussia as previously. Laws must be changed in the Saar; there will be plenty of new jobs for Nazis—and none for the anti-Hitlerites; labor unions are reported as doomed in the new regime. Then there's the matter of how France can be paid for the coal mines. There's a plan about that, too, but it anticipates the co-operation of the French in taking more of the Saar coal.

Austria holds public celebrations of rejoicing under governmental aegis with the explanation that the results of the plebiscite show that the German race is loyal to itself, even though all do not approve of the Hitler rule in the Reich.

It is reported that March 15 may be the chosen date for actual transfer of power from the League's Governing Commission to the Third Reich.

But at this juncture it is suddenly announced that the League meeting today—planned to announce the victory of Germany—is postponed. No explanation.

Labor Law Changes Put First As Reich Experts Draw Plans For Taking Over Saar Basin

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BERLIN, Jan. 16—Germany for a long time to come must play the part of "nurse" to the Saar after its reincorporation with the Reich, Dr. Oskar Wingen, the Government's economic expert on Saar questions, said today.

"Saar workers and entrepreneurs," he asserted, "will for a considerable time to come need the protecting and guiding hand of the Reich before they can fully stand on their own feet in the new economic federation."

Dr. Wingen, who is the right-hand man of Joseph Bürckel, National Socialist Commissioner for Saar Affairs, made no secret of the fact that "legal and economic problems of the first magnitude confront the Government and their solution demands hard labor."

Work on Details

"Material and formal details of reincorporation are being prepared under high-power pressure," Dr. Wingen explained. "As simple as the term of reincorporation may seem at first blush, a closer examination reveals the multiplicity and ponderousness of the problems.

"Generally speaking, it must be remembered that between the legal status of affairs within the Reich and the Saar region appreciable differences exist."

One of the chief immediate tasks, in the consensus of German officials, is the bringing of Saar law into consonance with the law of National Socialist Germany. The cleavage here is widest for, in the Reich, the German law has been vastly changed to conform to recent racial conceptions, the ancient Germanic ideals of severe justice, the application of the principle of hereditary farms and other doctrines of the Hitler régime. In the Saar, on the other hand, the German laws of 1918, although considerably altered by the League of Nations Governing Commission, still apply.

Labor Laws

"The Saar Governing Commission had a right to effect changes in the laws of 1918," Dr. Wingen said. "It frequently made use of this privilege and followed French patterns for changes.

"The Saar is especially behind the times as regards labor legislation and the legal protection of the worker. Here, an immediate remedy must be brought."

In Germany employers and workers are organized into one Labor Front and the same leadership principle which obtains in the Government also applies to each industrial or economic plant. In the Saar, on the other hand, old type labor unions and employers' federations still flourish. The Germans plan to wipe these out.

One of the knottiest administrative problems is that of applying the German taxation system to the Saar.

"While the Saar Administration will immediately be reorganized to dovetail into the Reich's system," Dr. Wingen said, "the Reich's level regarding the number of tax laws can be reached only step by step, as otherwise the transition would be too sudden."

In this connection he pointed out that while before the World War the Saar belonged partly to Bavaria and partly to Prussia, it will now remain

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Curley Action On Fin Com Is Challenged

Tunnel Land Inquiry Bill Filed by Parkman and Herter

Long Methods Hit

With the demand that "these Huey Long-like tactics at the State House must stop," Senator Henry Parkman Jr. and Representative Christian A. Herter today filed bills for a joint Senate and House commission, to complete the investigations of the Boston Finance Commission into land takings for the East Boston tunnel.

Today's action represents the first major challenge to the powerful leadership assumed by Governor Curley. It is a swift answer to the Governor's efforts to discharge two members of the Boston Finance Commission in favor of his own appointees. The two men, who have initiated this action, are Republican leaders, one in the House, the other in the Senate.

The Stage Is Set

Thus within two weeks of the Governor's incumbency, the stage is set for a vigorous partisan battle that portends many ramifications. "These Huey Long proceedings," the two legislators said, "were conceived in a desperate attempt to prevent the Finance Commission from pursuing its investigation to the end of the trail."

"For no other reason is it conceivable that the Governor would neglect all other state business to devote his ruthless energy to placing his own appointees on the Finance Commission—at the very time that he advocates its abolition.

"Under no other condition could his appointees take office than to do his bidding in the intervening period before he attempts . . . to lop off their heads."

"The trail," declared Mr. Parkman and Mr. Herter, "was getting too hot for those involved."

Introduced Simultaneously

The bills, introduced simultaneously into House and Senate, called for a commission of nine representatives and five senators. It would be specifically directed to complete the investigation of Boston affairs that the Finance Commission was carrying on, to give an opinion on legislation recommended by the Governor for abolition of the commission and to examine questioned transactions carried out by Edward F. Dolan, city treasurer under the Curley regime.

In the midst of great excitement in the State House, at this counter-attack from the Republican leaders, it was freely predicted that the bills would face the stiffest kind of opposition, both in the Senate and the House. There are strong Curley forces in the House, despite a nominal Republican majority, and the Senate is said to be largely controlled by a Democrat-dominated coalition. Then there would be a possible Curley veto to face.

The concensus of opinion, however, held that the Parkman-Herter statement would serve a purpose, even though the bills fail to pass, by acting as a mouthpiece for growing Curley opposition.

The Executive Council went into secret session today, to decide on the Curley request for dismissal of Charles M. Storey as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

If he is dismissed, a majority of the commission will then become Curley appointees. If he is retained, the Governor plans to find other methods of overcoming an unfriendly commission majority.

Meanwhile, investigator George Farnum rushed completion of an-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

President Urges World Court Ratification Upon U.S. Senate With No Added Reservations

Roosevelt Makes Issue Plain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The text of the President's World Court message to the Senate follows:

A movement to make international justice practicable and serviceable is not subject to partisan considerations. For years, Republican and Democratic administrations and party platforms alike have advocated a court of justice to which nations might voluntarily bring their disputes for judicial decisions.

To give concrete realization to this obviously sound and thoroughly American policy, I hope that at an early date the Senate will advise and consent to the adherence by the United States to the protocol of signature of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice dated Dec. 16, 1920, the protocol for the revision of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice dated Sept. 14, 1929, and the protocol for the accession of the United States of America to the protocol of signature of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice dated Sept. 14, 1929, all of which were submitted to the Senate Dec. 10, 1930.

I urge that the Senate's consent be given in such form as not to defeat or to delay the objective of adherence.

The sovereignty of the United States will be in no way diminished or jeopardized by such action.

At this period in international relationships, when every act is of moment to the future of world peace, the United States has an opportunity once more to throw its weight into the scale in favor of peace.

Zinovieff Tried With Kameneff In Kiroff Plot Case

Exiled Bolshevik Chiefs Included Among 19 in Fresh Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Jan. 16—Gregory Zinovieff, Leo Kameneff and other old Bolsheviks were among 19 prominent Communists who have been brought to trial before the Leningrad Supreme Court's military collegium which handles treason cases.

The Government asserts that fresh evidence has been discovered linking Mr. Zinovieff and Mr. Kameneff with anti-Government centers in Moscow and Leningrad which are accused of having plotted the murder of Sergei Kiroff. The two men were banished in December, but the charges against them now are much more serious. All the accused plead guilty.

The indictment asserts that anti-Government groups existed in Moscow and Leningrad which secretly sought to build up a powerful opposition within the Communist Party against present leaders and policies. A statement in court yesterday by one defendant, G. Yevdokimoff, declared, "We criticized in the most malicious manner the regime existing within the party. We persistently whispered, there is no party, no central committee, no inner party regime—casting against Stalin malicious counter-revolutionary insinuations. We criticized the party leadership for failing to stimulate the international labor movement, slanderously asserting that the Central Committee hindered this movement's development."

If the defendants are convicted, the court may impose the death penalty.

All defendants have previously been expelled from the party for open opposition to the present leadership, and were readmitted after confessing the error of their ways. Not one loyal follower of the present leadership is involved.

Gregory Zinovieff was a close friend of Nicolai Lenin, but antipathetic to Joseph Stalin, present Communist Party head. He was expelled from the Central Communist Executive Committee in 1927 on charges of plotting against Mr. Stalin.

Leo Kameneff is a former president of the Moscow Soviet, former acting Premier and former chairman of the Council of Labor. He was put out of the party in 1929, also on charges of participation in an anti-Stalin movement.

[A report of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets and a discussion of revived OGPU methods are given on Page 6.]

United Action On Shoe Issue Declared Vital

Local Pay Cuts Asserted as Inviting Destructive Wage Competition

Labor's voluntary acceptance yesterday of a 12½ per cent wage cut in Haverhill to keep the shoe industry from moving out of the State and so to protect the livelihood of local shoe workers, was today termed a futile effort to solve New England's shoe troubles by inviting destructive wage competitions which national recovery plans seek to avoid.

The outspoken opponents of the Haverhill action, Raymond V. McNamara, member of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and John Mara, head of the Boston Shoe Workers Union, expressed the opinion that the solution of shoe problems in New England could not be arrived at by setting up more forms of competition. The only solution, they indicated, was to wipe out competitive practices that already exist, through some united national action by labor and manufacturers.

Direct Appeal Made

It was learned from reliable sources today that a direct appeal for united action on shoe problems will be made by New England delegates to the hearing on the shoe code that will be held in Washington Jan. 22. These delegates are prepared to tell the conference that the minimum wage established in the shoe code has become the maximum paid in most shoe centers to both skilled and unskilled workers.

The solution to be advanced at the hearing will be to establish a uniform wage scale based on skill in workmanship as opposed to the present differentials based on population.

Thus the plan of action to be advised in Washington, according to Mr. McNamara, is to establish some form of uniformity in wage scales that will work equitably between industries in large cities and industries in small towns.

New England a Unit

New England, at least, will go to Washington with a degree of unity on this point—that some form of national policy must be drafted and adhered to if prosperity is to be recaptured in the boot and shoe industry.

"The trouble is not with the code.

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Navy Plane Passes Cuba on Nonstop Hop to Canal Zone

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The navy's nonstop plane flying from Norfolk to the Canal Zone radioed at 6 a. m. that it was crossing Mariel, Cuba, at that time.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16 (AP)—Speeding from Norfolk to Coco Solo, Panama, the navy's giant four-motored biplane XP2H-1 was heading off across the Spanish Main today with "all well aboard."

She was on a nonstop flight of about 2000 miles as a fuel consumption test.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, witnessed the take-off at 3:30 p. m. yesterday, as did Capt. Aubrey W. Fitch, commanding the naval air station here. They shook hands with the plane's commander, Lieut. John S. Thatch.

From the moment of the take-off the ship was in wireless communication with the base here, clicking off landmarks as each was passed.

She is three years old and of a type, Admiral King said, which is no longer favored by the navy. Single wing ships, he said, were preferred for naval use, since the lower wing of a biplane sometimes causes trouble in landing or taking off in rough weather.

For more than a year secret preparations had been under way for the flight.

Besides Lieutenant Thatch, the crew includes Copilot Lieut. (J. G.) Carl E. Giese, and a crew of four.

Terse Special Message Stresses Both Parties Desire It

Declares It Vital To Universal Peace

Makes It Clear Nothing Should Occur to Bar Adherence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Issues far wider than plain American membership in the World Court were involved in the brief unexpected message President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today, urging prompt ratification of the membership protocols.

For it is now clearly apparent that Roosevelt foreign policy is again taking shape. Insiders have predicted that the President would not send in a message on the World Court issue, and it was openly said that his interest was lukewarm. But now, not hesitating to go on record, he tersely urges consummation of the 12-year-old act of co-operation in phrases many of which go to the heart of the matter.

Such action was doubly necessary because the Administration, despite the faithful effort yesterday of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, floor leader, has few effective spokesmen in this cause. Confronting them are powerful parliamentary opponents, whose resource and smashing determination were shown today in the speech of Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California. Thus it was imperative for the President to lead his own fight.

Symbol of Co-operation

The World Court itself is only a symbol for a wider policy of co-operation. As an isolated issue, President Roosevelt's sponsorship probably means little more than his desire to push through a project which one Democratic and three Republican Presidents were unable to effect. Historically, he desires it to be set down that in his Administration the United States entered the Permanent Court of International Justice.

But in a wider sense the court action logically follows last session's action in joining the International Labor Office, and points to closer future relations with the League of Nations. In this connection, the assumption which most Court opponents make—that adhesion to the Hague Court is equivalent to joining the League of Nations—is likely to be a two-edged sword. If the Court is joined, how will they be able logically to say that what they claim to be League membership de facto should not be made membership de jure?

Implications Made Plain

These sweeping implications were inherent in the simple though effective Senate message. President Roosevelt emphasized without needless rhetoric the main points: that to join the Court is "obviously sound and thoroughly American policy"; that reservations and strings attached to the protocols should not "defeat or delay the objective of adherence"; that "the sovereignty of the United States will be in no way diminished or jeopardized"; that the United States "has an opportunity once more to throw its weight into the scale in favor of peace."

The most practical of these phrases is the President's stand against reservations. Several of these have been put forward strongly, including one from Senator Thomas P. Gore (D), Oklahoma, making entrance to the court conditional to European resumption of war debts payments, and another from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan, asserting that the United States adheres to its policy of traditional non-involvement.

Hope to Bar Reservations

The first of these reservations would obviously hold up American membership in the Court indefinitely, if not forever. The second, on the face somewhat cryptic and devoid of immediately practical import, is opposed by the Administration as a needless and complicating form of words.

Other reservations are in the offing, of greater or lesser damaging effect, but apparently the Administration has votes enough to keep the most objectionable away.

Whether or not opponents were actually going to propose the constitution of an entirely new court, as Senator Robinson charged yesterday, his prompt and forceful reference to the possibility seems to have spiked any such maneuver. Of course, opponents disclaimed any knowledge of the scheme after the Senate leader's speech.

Scenes Have Shifted

That factor inclining most to favorable Senate action at this juncture is that most of the opposition comes from minority party ranks. Hitherto, under Republican Administration, the opponents were mostly themselves Republicans and pre-

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Mayor Calls for More Cutting

Warner Resumes Police Appeal

Hurley Protests Curley's Plan

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

More Trimming Demanded

The "economy axe" is again swinging at City Hall. In the hands of Mayor Mansfield it has lopped $2,500,000 off the original budget estimate submitted by the city department heads recently. And the Mayor is demanding that the officials cut off another $1,000,000 or he will do it for them

The city department budget, exclusive of the school and county expenses, as first submitted, totaled $42,431,814. It now stands at $39,956,270, $3,900,000 more than the total in 1934. In addition, the mayor expects the school and county budgets will be $2,250,000 and $500,000 greater respectively.

The increases are caused mainly by the $5,000,000 necessary to cover restoration of salary cuts, as ordered by the State Legislature; increased cost of supplies; a larger state tax and assessment and other items. The mayor hopes to offset the increases by obtaining $6,800,000 for welfare aid from the state, financed by a state sales tax and increased income taxes. If he is unsuccessful, Boston faces a $42 tax rate for 1935.

'Unification' Re-echoed

The tocsin sounding the need for co-ordinstion of local and state police in the drive against crime, was again rung by Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, retiring today.

"Fear of detection and capture, rather than of prosecution and conviction," he said, "is the greatest deterrent to crime."

To this end, he recommended in his final report several far-reaching plans to build up the police efficiency and power, looking particularly to local and state co-ordination. He called also for interstate compacts for police co-operation with neighboring states.

His report dealt also with the prosecuting machinery. "We have demonstrated," he wrote, "in instance after instance that conviction for heinous crime was but a matter of days after commission and arrest. In general, dockets are now so cleared that triable cases are currently disposed of."

Today, Mr. Warner concluded 6½ years as chief law officer, "my sole client being the Commonwealth."

Hurley Protests Plan

On the eve of retirement today, State Auditor Francis X. Hurley denounced Curley plans to make the

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Road Safety Study Planned for Schools In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 16—Visits made at the two high schools here by Myron L. Wilkins, safety director of the state motor vehicle department, and Dr. Herbert S. Stack of the National Bureau of Surety and Casualty Underwriters have revealed a projected high-school course in highway safety and automobile operation, to be proposed for every high school in the State.

Such a course would include acquaintance with theory of car operation, and with the basic principles of safe driving. The importance of observing rules of the road and methods to avert highway disasters would also be stressed.

Mr. Wilkins and Dr. Stack have scheduled conferences with every high-school head in the State in order to present the course with as much force as possible.

School officials already consulted have heartily indorsed the suggestion.

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Mayor Calls for More Cutting

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State Administration and Finance Commission subject to the auditor.

The commission, he said, is appointed by the Governor. Its function is to examine, give advice and wield a strong veto power over all departmental expenditures. It cannot perform that function successfully, the retiring auditor said, if it is made subject to the auditor.

The Curley charges against the commission, made in his inaugural address, claimed that it possessed too much power—even more than that of the Finance Commission of Boston, which Mr. Curley is now endeavoring to remove.

It is a permanent part of the legislative system, Mr. Hurley said, and is at present composed mainly of Ely appointees. Governor Curley has no power to remove its members, and therefore cannot control the commission's actions. Therefore, it was said at the State House, Mr. Curley proposes to strip its major powers by new legislation.

Shubert Threatens Suit

"We could open up Monday evening with Sean O'Casey's play, 'Within the Gates,' which Mayor Mansfield banned from Boston last night," Manager J. M. Duffy of the Shubert Theater told the Monitor today, "but we're not going to take the chance of having our license suspended indefinitely. Instead we shall bring suit against the city. We've spent considerable money advertising the play, accepted ticket applications and made all arrangements on the Mayor's assurance that 'it would be all right if certain deletions were made in the original manuscript.'"

The Mayor's action was taken following protests registered by leading Boston clergymen that "Within the Gates" was irreligious and obscene. "Strange Interlude," by Eugene O'Neil was similarly branded five years ago but subsequently opened in Quincy. Today Mayor Charles Ross of Quincy declares, "If the play is unfit for Boston audiences it will be unfit for Quincy also. It will not appear here."

Basin Awaits Skaters

Skating on the Charles! Metropolitan District Commissioner Hultman's men had swept the new lagoon clear of snow, by this morning, and several city blocks of clear, black ice were waiting for swirls and curlicues—and mayhap a sudden bump or two.

From Berkeley to Fairfield Streets, the ice was reported good. District Commission men stood by to assist, and to post signs just as soon as the ice is deemed too thin.

Back of the skating project was a committee recently formed to aid the district commissioner, and particularly to hatch plans for winter sports within Greater Boston. More such projects were today in the offing.

By way of anointing the occasion with a story, the editor told of asking a girl how she learned to skate. She thought a minute, and wrinkled up her frosty nose. "By getting up," she said.

Relief Aid Extended

The City of Boston today extended its welfare relief to owners of land and homes who are destitute.

"The City," said Mayor Mansfield yesterday in making the announcement, "has realized that they cannot eat their houses."

A real estate welfare division was today in operation, headed by Edward B. Steele, an expert in that field. It will operate on the assumption that property is today often more a liability than an asset—that families should be given welfare where they are unable to dispose of their land and homes equitably.

The city, it was said by the Mayor, had investigated some 150 cases, and found it imperative to extend aid.

Tunnel Tolls Disappoint

Mayor Mansfield was today considering restoration of the old high toll rates for the East Boston tunnel.

The City of Boston's hired safe-crackers had yesterday brought Mayor Mansfield highly disappointing news about the total of tolls for the first day, under the reduced rates. The receipts had been locked in a safe and the time lock jammed; when drilled open only $1573 came out—less than on many days under the higher toll rates.

If subsequent days prove as unfavorable, higher rates were said to be inevitable. In the meanwhile, he was seeking to push his bill at the State House, whereby the State treasury would assume the tunnel deficit.

As for the first day's reduced income, "It won't do at all," the Mayor said.

Briefs

A Portland, Maine, theater was somewhat damaged by a bomb early today. No one was injured. Police suspected a continuation of racketeering in the cut-priced motion picture field.

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On top of wide Massachusetts condemnation of the convention system of party nominations, in view of Governor Curley's success despite the Democratic convention last year, a bill for establishing the convention system in Maine was today introduced in the Legislature.

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Stamford Springs, Conn., today expected that an appeal to the National Textile Labor Relations Board in Washington would be made, to settle the strike of 200 employees of the Cyril Johnson Woolen Company.

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A total of 234 seniors at Yale University admitted that they have no jobs in view, although graduating next June.

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Mayor Mansfield today sent to the PWA in Washington a school building program of $2,562,000 for approval as a works project here.

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At the end of the second day, the Emergency Campaign reported $242,000 received. The objective is $4,000,000

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles J. Connick, famous maker of stained glass, and one of the great artists of his generation, will speak at Simmons College tomorrow afternoon on the story of his "jeweled windows."

17 Indicted in Nelson Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP)—The federal grand jury indicted 17 persons yesterday on charges of conspiring to conceal and harbor "Baby Face" Nelson and his wife, Helen Gillis, in this area last year.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Rhythm Four	Baseball school	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Yankee Singers	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Juvenile sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Vera Van; orch.	Local dance music
6:00	Education talk	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Talk, Gov. James	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	M. Curley	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	"Lum and Abner"	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	Piano soloist	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Merry-Go-Round	Golf lesson
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Mark Hellinger; solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music	Studio recital
8:15	ists; orchestra	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	Education talk
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo	orchestra	Marshall; music	dramatic sketch
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Kostelanetz Orch;	ERA Band concert
9:15	Sing," sketch	night: Fred Allen;	quartet; ensemble	program
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra
9:45	Irish tenor, recital	and orchestra	Gracie"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Hollywood Gossip	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Inaugural dinner
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	of Attorney Gen-
10:30	Joe Rines and his	"One Man's Fam-	Housing speaker	eral Paul A. Dev-
10:45	dance orchestra	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	er; addresses
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events	News Service	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Kemp Orchestra	Voice of Romance	Le Paradis Band	his orchestra
11:30	Poe's "The Cask of	Art Kassel and	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	Amontillado," sketch	his dance orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: National Western Livestock Exposition in Denver; Harvey Mays, narrator; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks," popular variety program.
2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild; Leonard Liebling, critic; Stradivarius String Quartet; vocal and instrumental soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance"; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Samuel Belov, conductor; soloist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's girl vocal-instrumental ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Sophie Tucker; dramatic sketch; Brown and La Centra, comedy sketch; Reis and Dunn.
8:15 WBZ, "20th Century Ideas"; direction of Prof. Kirtley Mather.
8:15 WAAB, Popular Law Series: "What Everyone Should Know About the Law."
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: guest speaker: Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, World Wide Forum: "Internationalism and World Peace."
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch o the West.
9:00 WNAC, Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "The Future of the NRA," S. Clay Williams, NRA official.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians: girls' glee club; piano soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings": symphonic ensemble from Toronto, Ont.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Helen Jepson; soloists; quartet.
10:30 WAAB, "The President's Social Legislation," Senator Robert F. Wagner.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "The AAA as a Recovery Measure," Joseph S. Davis and Charles J. Brand, speakers.
11:30 WNAC, "Shall We Pay the Bonus Now?" Henry Goddard Leach, editor.

United Shoe Action Declared to Be Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

or with labor," said Mr. McNamara, "but results from the failure of shoe manufacturers to get together for fixing sound differentials. Haverhill may obtain temporary relief by cutting wages, but the repercussions from northern New England industries will make the latter end worse than the first."

The situation in Haverhill has grown desperate, due to the competition from cheap labor in small towns, threatening migration of the shoe business out of the State. Any possibility that the accepted wage cuts would materially improve the Haverhill situation was scoffed at by Mr. Mara. He doubted if the cuts in labor costs would be passed along to the consumer.

Manufacturers and workers in Haverhill will combine with similar groups in Lynn and Salem, it was learned, in an effort to convince ERA officials at Washington of the urgency of reopening the code so as to provide readjustments in prices and working conditions.

Salem Shoe Workers Seek to Save Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM Mass., Jan. 16—Alarmed by the continued exodus of shoe firms from this city, which threatens a complete abandonment of the shoe industry locally, Salem union officials identified with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union have announced a mass meeting of all workers to discuss the issues involved.

It became known today that the Salem Shoe Manufacturing Co., which has been active here for the past 13 years, and as one of the firm expressed it, "operating 13 months a year," will establish a plant in Milton, N. H., and abandon Salem at once. By "13 months" the firm member implied that the plant has been operating at full capacity most of the time and sometimes on a larger scale.

Plant officials, it was declared, have inspected factories in both Maine and New Hampshire and settled upon the Milton factory partly because of its proximity to Rochester, N. H. They manufacture a popular grade of shoes for men and boys and will employ from 250 to 300 hands at Milton, it was said.

While workers were still discussing the action of the Salem Shoe Company, employees at the Gable Shoe Manufact ring Company, received notice to remove their personal belongings from the factory of that firm before Thursday, Jan. 17, indicating the intention of the firm to locate elsewhere, although no destination has been announced.

The departure of these two firms together with the Philco Shoe Company which is establishing a new plant at Bangor, Maine, inflicts a severe blow to the citys' industrial status, at the same time throwing approximately 1000 workers on the streets.

In a recent open letter to the press one group of Salem workers headed by Henry S. Lombard called upon the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union to declare openly and put on public record an agreement that no strike or walkout would be permitted between Jan. 1 and May 1, and also between July 1 and Nov. 1. That all violations be punished by discharge from the union without reinstatement privileges.

In the interval between the two periods mentioned it is suggested that all disputes which have arisen during the truce period be threshed out and settled and prices for the ensuing four months agreed upon.

That the manufacturers show more consideration for the welfare of their employees by agreeing as far as possible to continue operation during the dull periods mentioned, and pay a proportion of the salaries of union officials (five cents per week for each employee) thus cutting the dues of union members to 20 cents.

That the bankers join the movement and make loans to manufacturers on their accounts receivable at a reasonable interest. Then it is suggested newspapers, salesmen and trade papers could advertise industrial peace for the Massachusetts shoe trade.

Curley Fin Com Action Challenged

(Continued from Page 1)

other report on speculative land deals connected with the East Boston tunnel. It was said by Mr. Farnum to contain information on a speculator whose name has been connected with Commissioner Storey. In the event that Mr. Storey is not dismissed that report may be used as evidence with which to reopen his case before the council. If he is dismissed, it was reported that no more Farnum reports will reach the public.

Yesterday, Counsel John P. Feeney summed up the case for the Curley prosecution as follows: Mr. Storey sat on the Finance Commission as judge on an East Boston tunnel land case in which a client of his was concerned. He drew $16,000 in fees from that client. "Storey never took a dishonest dollar," he said. "But he was dishonest in acting as judge on his own case."

Counsel Charles F. Rowley for Mr. Storey said that his client would vindicate himself in a court trial. He denounced the methods of the prosecution as unjust and welcomed prosecution before a Massachusetts judge.

Long Range Fire Alarm

Merced, Calif., has replaced its fire-alarm bell with a siren that can be heard 10 miles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Car Plan Relieves Police of Proving Driver Is Drunk

In Case of Any Mishap, Taking Drink Would Constitute Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16—Proving that an automobile driver involved in a motor accident had been "drinking" rather than that he was "drunk" is all that a policeman would be obliged to testify to under modified highway laws proposed today by Robbins B. Stoeckel, research associate in highway transportation at Yale University.

The object of this proposed revision is to put the burden of proof regarding the part which the use of intoxicants may contribute in automobile accidents upon drivers who drink rather than upon law enforcement agencies.

Instead of a policeman attempting to prove that the driver involved in an accident was "under the influence of liquor," an officer would simply have to produce evidence sufficient to satisfy a judge that the driver had taken some intoxicating drink and had subsequently operated a car.

Menace to Safety

"The man who goes out and drinks at a restaurant with his dinner and thereafter drives his car," Mr. Stoeckel says, "is as serious a menace as anyone else, including the man who drinks for the sake of drinking and thereafter drives.

"Court discretion could be enlarged. Probably for a long time minor courts before which such offenses would come might be inclined to be lenient. Such a point could be met by giving jurisdiction to higher courts only, and making this offense what it really ought to be—a definite crime which ought to rate with some of the more serious forms of criminal activity such as assault with intent to kill, robbery, and the like.

"Certainly if any improvement is to be looked for, better discipline, and of a nature easier to administer than now exists, must be provided, and all of the authorities, especially the police and the judges, must be encouraged by expressed public sentiment to so administer whatever law is devised as to make it a terror and a by-word to be convicted of the offense of operating a car after the drinking of liquor.

"With conditions on highways as they now exist, with the terrific toll of lives and of accidents produced by reckless driving consequent upon or contributed to by the drinking of liquor and subsequent driving of an automobile, a drastic remedy is needed.

"Instead of providing laws which punish offenders for car operation while under the influence of liquor, the legal prohibitions ought to extend against drinking and then operating a car. A reasonable time should elapse between the drinking and the driving.

"This is not an argument against drinking. It is not a criticism of driving. It is an argument against the combining of the two.

Easier Convictions

"It would follow that anyone would drink and then drive at extreme peril of punishment, and that the burden under which the policeman now labors would be so lessened that convictions could be secured in all cases where warranted.

"As a consequence of bad driving resulting from indulgence in drink, those who are in charge of discipline, including motor vehicle administrators, highway builders and all the police officers, are at their wits' ends to know how to combat it.

"There will be all sorts of arguments against such a law arising out of conditions which are sure to exist. The man who goes out for an evening at the club or a hotel and who drinks liquor with his dinner and then drives home will oppose it. There will be many instances where what seems to be justifiable argument may be produced against it. But the facts continue to stare the public in the face. There is no remedy worth the name proposed. There is no amelioration of the condition, but on the contrary it is becoming worse and emergency treatment is needed."

Textile Workers Start Search For Jobs Outside Southbridge

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Hundreds of Southbridge textile workers drifted toward other mill centers today in search of jobs.

They were a part of the 1100 employees of the Hamilton Woolen Company who were left jobless yesterday when stockholders voted liquidation of the century-old plant.

Scores stayed on in Southbridge to live on meager savings accumulated in years of steady employment. A few, foremen and highly skilled workers, already have obtained work in Lawrence and other textile centers. Some are on the ERA. Many more sought federal aid.

The town has made no effort to place the jobless, mainly because few believed until the final moment that liquidation would result. They looked upon the December recommendation of the company's directors as a threat—a threat which they believed never would be realized.

The directors recommended liquidation after the third strike at the Hamilton mill in four months. The stockholders, at a meeting in Boston, yesterday, voted 26,589 to 815 to adopt the recommendation.

Sixty persons had been arrested in the various outbreaks at the plant during the final months of 1934. Houses were stoned, lives threatened, workers beaten.

Richard Lennihan, president of the woolen company, told yesterday's meeting that the business of the concern was ruined and that to reopen would be to invite further violence.

"Outside labor racketeers" caused the trouble, townsfolk and several "loyal" workers told the shareholders—a charge denied by union officials.

Belgian Boat Released Under Bond at Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16 (AP)—The Belgian steamship Emile Francqui, seized under admiralty court proceedings by Sheriff R. A. Brenton, after being towed into Halifax Harbor, was released yesterday on a bond of $50,000. The plaintiffs, owners and agents of the tugboat Ban Shee, which helped save the freighter from Sambro Ledges, are claiming salvage of $75,000.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE" (Plymouth). Cornelia Otis Skinner. 8:30.

"THE GONDOLIERS" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:15.

Movies

STATE—"Broadway Bill." A fast moving story of a race horse—with Warner Baxter, Myrna Loy and Walter Connolly circling round him. Mickey Mouse in "The Dognapper." Color pictures of Zion Canyon. 12:15, 2:05, 4:55, 7:15, 9:35.

EXETER—"The White Parade." 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Kansas City Princess."

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—G. K. Chesterton's "Father Brown, Detective," with Walter Connolly. Fenway, 12:45, 2:35, 6:10, 9:50. Paramount, 9, 11:47 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:28. Scollay, 12, 3:05, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Enter Madame," at Paramount and Fenway, and vaudeville at Scollay.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S—"Evergreen," musical production with Richard Rodgers' score. Jessie Matthews, English stage star, in lead. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Night Is Young," musical romance with Evelyn Laye and Ramon Novarro. Music by Sigmund Romberg. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in "The County Chairman," from play by George Ade. Benny Davis and new troupe of youthful entertainers on stage. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20.

MODERN—Jackie Cooper in Zane Grey's "Home on the Range." 9:05, 11:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Also "Here Is My Heart."

BOSTON — "Helldorado," with Richard Arlen. 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:11, 7:11, 10:11.

UPTOWN — Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." 2:30, 5:33, 8:27. Also "Behold My Wife."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "Gallant Lady," and Claudette Colbert in "I Cover the Waterfront." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND — George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." 1:29, 4:31, 8:13. Also "Affairs of Cellini."

UNIVERSITY—Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. Also "I Sell Anything."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Dynamic America," history of electricity's uses; Clark and McCullough comedy; color cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

STEINERT HALL — Malkin Conservatory Faculty Concert. 8:15.

SONATA RECITAL—Einar Hansen, violinist; Jeannette Giguere, pianist. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

GARDNER MUSEUM — John Gruber, pianist; Malcolm Holmes, violinist. 2:45.

Other Events

THE BARN—"The Three Sisters," by Anton Tchekov. Ford Hall Forum Players, directed by Lilian Arnold. 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." Roxbury School Center, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 7:30. "Camille," Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 7:30.

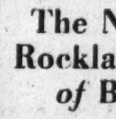
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture: "South Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho," by Miriam E. Underhill. 7:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Lecture by Frances Maule, author of "She Strives to Conquer," on: "What Do They Mean—Personality?" 7.

ADULT EDUCATION—New courses at 20th Century Club: "Our Economic System—Planned or Unplanned," by Raymond Walsh, 8:15; "What My Neighbor Believes," by Kirtley F. Mather, 8:15; "Understanding Twentieth Century Art," by Agnes Mongan, 8:15; and classes in creative writing, German, and Spanish of different grades. 3 Joy St.

PIANO EXHIBIT—Display shows evolution of piano action from 1803 to 1935. Beethoven's instrument, of 1803 make, included. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 until February 2. Steinert Hall.

Tomorrow



WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Talk: "The Present Emergency as Seen by the Chairman of the Emergency Finance Commission," by Joseph W. Bartlett. 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Ship Models. 11 a. m.

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN—Calendar Review. Chamber of Commerce Dining Room. 6:30.

PEABODY HOME BENEFIT — Albert Leonard Squier shows some of his travel pictures in the Hotel Vendome Empire Ballroom. 10:30 a. m.

Quoddy Dam Plan Is Revised

* * *

Maine Finances Shown in Sound Condition; Relief Needs Continue to Furnish Problem

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 16—An all-absorbing topic in the industrial life of Maine is the so-called Quoddy dam. Because of its magnitude, the Passamaquoddy Bay development has attracted widespread attention, since it was first proposed in 1924 by Dexter P. Cooper. Men of standing in the engineering world have declared it impossible. Others, who have studied it, are equally as strong in supporting it. It is not too much to say that, had it not been for certain political forces in Canada, the project today would be well on its way to completion.

What is now under consideration is not the original Cooper plan in its entirety, but a part of it. The proposal now is to utilize that branch of Passamaquoddy Bay known as Cobscook Bay, which is entirely within the area of the State of Maine and can be developed without regard to Canada. The original estimate for the development of the Cooper plan was around $115,000,000, while estimates for the Cobscook development area are about $49,000,000.

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Appreciaiton of the soundness of Maine's financial condition was shown not long ago when an issue of 2 per cent bonds for highways and bridges was sold for $101,269. This is a higher price than United States Government bonds return. On Jan. 1, Maine's bonded indebtedness amounted to $29,802,500. During the past year, $1,050,000 has been paid on the principal and interest charges amounted to $1,285,000. There has been no more encouraging feature than the gain made in tax collections. In 1932 unpaid taxes amounted to $567,297, and there was due on the 1931 taxes $220,349 and on the 1932 taxes $1,228,172. By last year this had been so improved that the 1931 taxes had been completely paid, and due for the succeeding years were $138,327 for 1932 and $867,379 for 1933.

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As an amelioration of the state liquor business, still fantastic to most people, it is proposed that every city, town and plantation share in the net profits of the sale. But for the first five years, because of the intricate machinery set up by the State, the sum of $50,000 will be deducted annually from the net profits before the apportionment is made. The allotment will then be made on the basis of the valuation of property for state tax purposes. Added to this, courts are preparing to impose drastic sentences on drunken drivers.

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If anything, the Maine people think the President, in his opening message to Congress, was inclined to be too orthodox in his plan to shift the relief burden back on the individual states. Maine officials say that it cannot be done in its entirety in this State right now, even with the aid of a public works program. The largest city in Maine, for instance, received more than $1,000,000 in federal aid, of one kind or another, last year, and the needs for 1935 appear to be just as great at this distance. Similar situations obtain in other Maine cities and towns. But some plan away from all-federal aid it inevitable. Perhaps during the transition period some of the funds going to solidify party lines and to make more government jobs can be siphoned into relief channels and the problem will solve itself.

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A bill is to be initiated, sponsored by the Maine Automobile Association, which would forbid the diversion to other purposes of funds earmarked for highway purposes. Petitions already are in circulation and 12,000 signatures are sought to permit the presentation of the bill to the coming Legislature which either must enact the measure without change or submit it to the voters. Out of a total of 15,549 wholesale, retail and service establishments operating in Maine, 3235, or approximately one-fifth, are wholly dependent on motor transport. Of the total pay roll of $25,081,000 for all wholesale, retail and service trades, $4,934,000 or 19.6 per cent accrued from automotive, petroleum and allied trades. While these figures originally were compiled as an argument for more equitable taxation and regulation conditions, they are even more applicable to the demand that highway funds and automobile revenues shall not be diverted from use on the highways.

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NRA broke two important pieces of Maine news recently. One was that there would be no action "for the time being" on complaints of the newsprint code authority that imports are hurting domestic producers. It is understood that this decision was not prejudging the validity of the complaints, but was merely because the President does not want to act decisively on one part of the newsprint problem until he is ready to act on the whole. No action can be taken on the whole until the reciprocal trade treaty with Sweden is completed, and that will take a long time. Also, there is that effort on the part of the South to develop cheap, quick-growing slash pine for newsprint making. They say they can make newsprint for $31 a ton. It costs at least $43 here to make it out of spruce. NRA can't set a minimum price for newsprint without taking that slash pine into consideration. So the whole problem is "stalled" until it can be integrated into a complete solution.

Fifty Years a Teacher

Virgil H. Duncan of Holdenville, Okla., has completed 50 years' continuous work as a teacher.

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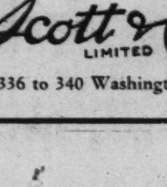

Interest Begins FEB. 11

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We take this opportunity of expressing our very sincere appreciation for the patronage received from Monitor readers during the past year. . . . Our assurance to you is the continuance of a service which satisfies. . . .

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Introducing the Crepe costume suit For Women exclusive with Filene's in Boston

$19.75

An advance Spring fashion — three separate pieces. New, adjustable higher neckline — print top with full sleeves. Youthful bow tie. Wear it now under your coat and later for Spring. Black, navy, brown. Sizes 36 to 42. Another style for shorter women is in sheer. Short jacket over print top dress. Dainty drawn-work on sleeve and coat. Navy, black, brown. Sizes 18½ to 24½. $19.75. Filene's—Youthful women's shop—sixth floor.

Radio-Telephone Strikes Blow At Romance of Fishing Fleet

Installation of Modern Communication Device in Gloucester Craft Puts 'Captains Courageous' Tales Out of the Running

When the Gloucester fishermen took in their tops'ls, cut the canvas to handkerchief-size riding sails and put in chugging motors, novelists wept for the passing of Romance from the billowing Atlantic.

But now another blow has been struck at the weavers of stirring adventure around the business of offshore fishing. One large beam trawler after another is installing an automatic radio-telephone. Even wireless operators pounding their keys furiously and wearing grotesque earphones are becoming obsolete. The most recent vessel to get this ultra-modern equipment rented by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is the trawler Exeter of the General Seafoods fleet.

Imagine how hard put Rudyard Kipling would be to make his plot for "Captains Courageous" plausible in this modern age of diesel motors and instant ship-to-shore communication! The young wastrel, who fell off a liner and was rescused by Disko Tropp and his son on a Gloucester schooner, had many weeks of hard training to make a man of him. He had avdentures in a dory at hand-trawling and he learned to pack fish in salt and make splices in ropes.

Threw a Switch

The modern Disko Troop would step into his cabin, throw a switch and say into the radio transmitter: "Hello, Green Harbor? Give me Lafayette 9041. Mr. Dunn."

In a few seconds he would be connected by land telephone with the president of the Boston Fish Exchange, or any other person in the United States who could be reached by telephone. He might even talk directly with members of the boy's family and say in answer to their queries: "Sure, he's all right. He got fresh with me, so I had to learn him some manners. He'll be in Boston on Friday morning. You can pick him up at the fish pier."

Thus Mr. Kipling, feeling the weight of anti-climax heavy upon him, might never have written the famous book for boys that has preached the message of honest toil to right wrongs in a setting of the romantic life at sea. Still, Mr. Kipling might have found a degree of adventure recently in the disabling of the beam trawler 250 miles offshore from Boston, fogbound and helpless.

A few minutes after the mishap to the motor, her captain sent a radio-telephone distress call to the shore station at Green Harbor, near Marshfield, Mass. He was connected by land telephone with his owners on the Boston Fish Pier. Another telephone call started a coast guard boat to the rescue, with exact location marked on the chart.

Check Location

By taking radio compass bearings, the skipper of the Plymouth was able to check his location despite the fog. Then, as the Coast Guard vessel drew near, it sent out a radio call. The Plymouth checked the direction of the call on the radio compass and guided the rescuer to its side by radio-telephone. No longer need hunting disabled vessels in a fog become a combination of the old game of "Blind Man's Bluff" and hunting for a needle in a haystack!

Rates for this radio-telephone service are much higher than the landlubber pays for his home telephone, but figures are offered to show that the equipment can pay for itself in saving delays. Fishing is no longer an occupation; it is "big business." Prices fluctuate rapidly and demand for fish varies accordingly. Thus, half a shipload of fish can be ordered to the home port in time of need, or to catch a peak price in the market. The captain can order supplies and have them on the dock when he ties up. He can report the size of his catch and thus help the land force of his company prepare for handling the fish. But delay is one of the main enemies of the fishing vessel. Many owners figure that an extra day in port costs $100 above what might have been made if the vessel had been out fishing. With prices low and mass production imperative, owners are constantly speeding up their vessels.

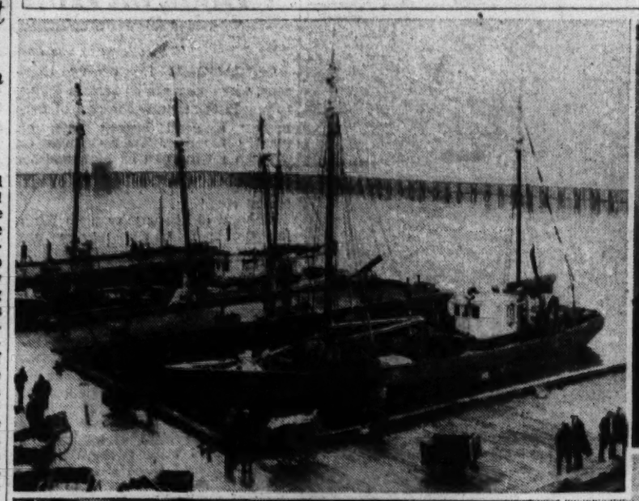
Compact Set

The radio transmitter is a compact 50-watt set in the after cabin. Power is furnished by the ship's batteries. An extension line and controls lead to the wheel house and the captain's quarters. The set is tuned to send on 2110 kilocycles (142 meters) and the receiver is fixed at 2506 kilocycles. Starting the transmitter rings a bell at the Green Harbor station. For calls from the shore to the vessel, a bell similar to the usual home telephone signal tells the captain to answer.

Trying out the equipment, the reporter called up the city editor of The Christian Science Monitor to find out when the photographer would arrive. The conversation was as clear as any ordinary telephone call, but was a little sharper in tone. It was most like the simulation of a telephone voice in a commercial radio broadcast. By squeezing the grip of the "French type" hand telephone, a spring switch opens the transmitter. Releasing it opens the receiver. The trick, easily mastered, is to remember when to squeeze. Yes, the photographer arrived before sailing time.

Is romance (even with a lower case "r") gone from the fishing fleet? It depends upon the observer, who may choose to ignore the magic of the modern mechanical age. The restless sea, the fog, the hard work and the storms are still there for another Kipling to describe—but the "Captains Courageous" plot can never be used again, now that the radio-telephone seems destined to become indispensable to the fishing fleet.

Talking Across the Sea Makes Advances



By a Staff Photographer

Fishing Craft Equipped With Radio Telephone

Upper Left—Vessels in Which the Radio Telephone Has Been Installed. Upper Right—An Operator in Position at the Radio Telephone. Lower Left—A Fisherman at Sea Reports to Headquarters on Shore. Lower Right—Radio Telephone Station at Green Harbor, Mass.

Theaters

Cornelia Otis Skinner

In spite of the enormous attraction at the Colonial, Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner last night attracted quite a fair-sized audience to the Plymouth Theater when she presented her second batch of somewhat questionable women with an artistry which made one forget if not forgive their doubtful morality. To praise this talented daughter of a famous father is almost as superfluous as painting the lily or guilding the rose. But alas, in this mundane sphere something always happens to qualify perfection. And so it is in the present instance. Miss Skinner, in common with Miss Ruth Draper and other monologists, has allowed herself to get into the habit of dropping her voice at the end of a sentence. But for this habit—so easily erased—she added to her laurels last night by her portrayal of frail women, running the gamut of caste from the English aristocrat to the most lovable, even if light, of them all, Nell Gwyn, the one-time orange-girl at Drury Lane, where she later became a leading actress, eventually being the amie of the "Merrie" monarch.

Reckless and dashing and rapacious was the characterization of the Dutch trollop, and at the other end of the scale we had the poignant figure of Catherine of Braganza, depicted with a pathos which drew tears from many eyes. In between, we watched the vagaries and posings of Lady Castlemaine and Louise de Queroalle. The first study, that of Henrietta Maria, widow of the slain Charles and mother of the amorous second of that name, was a fine exhibition of reserve power. Miss Skinner's costumes were artistic and historically correct.

According to her practice, before the pièce de résistance a group of character sketches was presented and greatly enjoyed, especially that entitled "Times Square," in which with no change of costume, relying on the manipulation of a scarf, facial play and a change of voice, she presented in quick-fire fashion a dozen different characters, the dope fiend and the Italian peddler being particularly strong.

E. B.

"Five Hundred Fathoms Down"

Fish that carry their own lighting systems, fish that eat other fish several times their size, fish that are all mouth and very little body—these and other marvels were introduced to a Boston audience at Symphony Hall last night by Dr. William Beebe, master of the Bathysphere.

All the world knows how Dr. Beebe descended, off Bermuda, to a depth of 3028 feet to examine the life of creatures that had never before been seen by human eye. In his lecture, "Five Hundred Fathoms Down," he describes and illustrates the wonders he found there.

All light from the rays of the sun disappears at about 1900 feet, it appears, leaving a world of total blackness. That is why the fish that live there develop their own lighting systems, which according to the lecturer are 100 per cent efficient in giving light, since the heat is at zero.

Colored slides of these undersea monsters were shown, with animated cartoons demonstrating their way of life. These cartoons were the only method of showing the fish in action, since motion pictures could not be taken at those depths.

Seventh Expert Says Hauptmann Wrote All Notes

Defense Seeks to Show Forgery in Cross-Examination of Witnesses

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 16—Three more state experts today insisted that Bruno Richard Hauptmann was the writer of the 14 Lindbergh ransom notes, but the defense—striking again at the late Isador Fisch—scored slightly in a fight to establish differences between Hauptmann's admitted handwriting and that found in the notes.

One after the other, Harry E. Cassidy, of Richmond, Va., Wilmer Souder, of the United States Bureau of Standards, and Albert D. Osborn, of New York, took the stand and declared it their positive opinion Hauptmann was the ransom note writer. Mr. Osborn, the seventh expert to testify, is the son of the first, Albert S. Osborn, who gave his testimony last week.

Admits Differences

Mr. Souder, in cross-examination, acknowledged differences between certain letters and words in the notes as compared to Hauptmann's admitted writings, but insisted "there was no discrepancy which indicated a different writer in all these documents."

His acknowledgment of differences between certain "D's," certain "A's," certain "R's" in the writings, and his admission that he had not, though he examined 8000 papers in the case, compared two writings of the word "please," caused the prosecutor to ask him:

"Has anything been brought to your attention by opposing counsel which in any way changes your opinion on the writer of these documents?"

"No," Mr. Souder said.

Prepared Material

The expert Osborn revealed shortly before the noon recess that it was he who prepared the material for dictation to Hauptman after his arrest. These dictated specimens were used by all of the experts as a basis for comparison with the ransom notes.

Here is what the experts said:

Mr. Cassidy: "If Mr. Hauptmann wrote those request writings and standard writings, I feel compelled to say he wrote those ransom notes."

Mr. Souder: "If Mr. Hauptmann wrote the request writings and the admitted writings, he also wrote the ransom documents."

Mr. Osborn: "In my judgment, based upon these standards, Bruno Richard Hauptmann wrote all the ransom notes."

The defense, which is openly trying to implicate Fisch in the writing of the notes, bore down on the possibility that a clever penman imitated Hauptmann's hand in the notes. Fisch was named by Hauptmann as the real owner of the $14,600 ransom money found in Hauptmann's garage.

Fisch Family Members Leave for New Jersey

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Three members of the family of the late Isador Fisch and a nurse, who arrived yesterday from Germany, left for New Jersey today for the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

A limousine, bearing the insignia of the State of New Jersey and License No. 5, said to be the official car of the New Jersey attorney general, left with them at 10:25 a. m. today from the Coney Island hotel where they remained last night.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold, with lowest temperatures 20 to 25 degrees tonight, followed by snow late tonight and Thursday, probably changing to sleet or rain and warmer during Thursday; moderate northerly shifting to easterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday; rising temperature Thursday for early morning.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday; slowly rising temperature late tonight; warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by snow with slowly rising temperature late tonight; Thursday snow, probably changing to sleet or rain; Thursday warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east winds, increasing by Thursday; overcast weather with snow beginning late tonight or Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	5	21	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	56	56	New Orleans	60	72
Chicago	24	24	New York	26	32
Denver	36	50	Norfolk, Va.	40	42
Helena, Mont.	2	12	Philadelphia	28	34
Jacksonville	54	70	St. Louis	38	40
Kansas City	34	54	San Francisco	50	54
Los Angeles	42	60	Washington	34	38
Miami, Fla.	70	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 16.
B—Maximum Jan. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:14 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:26 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snowfall on the ground at 8 p. m.; maximum temperature 4 degrees above zero; minimum 21 above.

Atlantic Avenue Proves Interesting As Well As Boston's Busiest Street

Rough-paved Atlantic Avenue, which flanks the city along the teeming waterfront, can lay claim to the tile of the "busiest street in Boston." At least this is the opinion of Cornelius A. Reardon, executive secretary of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners.

A reporter, after getting caught in several downtown traffic jams, set out to prove it.

At first, it seemed as though Washington Street could bid for the "busiest street" title. It was here the reporter got held up for 15 minutes trying to get from Stuart to Summer Street.

But Washington Street dwarfed into the list of possible seconds when he swung onto Atlantic Avenue near the South Station.

Noise, Taxis and Fish

A freight train, a huge bus, a 16-wheel, 10-ton truck, a half a dozen taxis, two mail trucks, a pushcart peddler, a bicyclist, a boy on roller skates, a four-horse caravan, a trolley car and several pleasure vehicles, were all slowly weaving their way through the maze, when the reporter's little car meekly joined the throng.

Snail-like, the pack moved on. The freight train whistled. The peddler hawked. The trolley car clanked. Surely if Atlantic Avenue wasn't the busiest in the city, it was the noisiest. Down past Rowe's Wharf to the steamship berths. More traffic. Taxis sneak in and out of line to get their fare to the boat on time. Bulging trucks dovetail into the procession, slowing it up to a crawling pace.

Further down is the fish market district. Wholesale dealers park anglewise to load on sea food. The parade squeezes by steel elevated uprights. A swaying, roaring electric train above, adds to the din. It is a trick to drive. Some make better progress than others. They are the daily Atlantic Avenue frequenters.

Broccoli and Bananas

Bumping along to the North End. Here urchins chasing one another miss mudguards by half inches. Mothers lean from narrow windows. The hawkers find good business here. Broccoli, bananas and garlic. The line stretches out. North Station next. Accordianlike, it comes together again. Pedestrian traffic equals vehicular. Horns blare, brakes screech.

Around to Nashua Street. Busy, but it is wide. It takes its traffic freely. Charles Street circle. Here on a Saturday, the ERA surveyor counted 68 cars to the minute. But they were all moving fast. Great traffic expediters, those circles.

Up to Beacon Hill, down Beacon Street to Tremont, to School to Water to Federal to Atlantic Avenue again. All heavily traveled. But Atlantic Avenue was certainly the "busiest street."

Athletic Talent Made to Count In Scholarship Offer

Studious Men of Muscle Aided by Alumni at Worcester 'Tech'

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Prof. Herbert F. Taylor, Worcester Polytechnic alumni secretary, who recently startled the academic world by announcing that Tech wanted athletes, with, of course, rating as scholars, said today that Tech would offer nine scholarships worth $400 to $450 for incoming freshmen.

Five major scholarships of $450 have been allotted, he said, one to each of five districts: Greater Boston, Western Massachusetts, Connecticut, Westchester and Long Island, and northern New Jersey.

Alumni in four other districts, he said, have agreed to furnish $400 scholarships for students in their districts, to be selected by them. These sections are Western New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Washington. In addition, he added, Tech is also offering "several" matriculation scholarships of $300, all to be awarded on the basis, first, of scholarship ranking; second, of athletic and leadership ability; and third, maturity and personality.

After an announcement in which Professor Taylor asked alumni who were tired of watching their school go down to defeat, to keep an eye open for likely candidates, he received a number of applications, he said. Professor Taylor averred that he told applicants that Tech was not furnishing hotel accommodations for halfbacks and that its entrance requirements were distinctively difficult.

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RICH yet FRUGAL
"The grand total of deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts on Oct. 31 [1934] amounted to $2,043,807,278.44, a clear gain over 1933 of $20,000,000. It is nothing new for these institutions to increase their deposits, but the past year has witnessed an unusual illustration of eating one's cake and having it too. In spite of hard times the banks have kept their deposits total above the $2,000,000,000 level which they first attained in 1928." — *From an editorial in The Boston Herald.*
DEPOSITORS ARE invited to open accounts in person or by mail. The convenience of mailing deposits permits any person, anywhere, to maintain an account. An initial deposit of $1.00 opens an account; additions or withdrawals may be made at any time.
Dividends are credited to deposits semi-annually; last year's dividend was at the rate of 3½% a year.
This bank is chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All deposits are insured in the Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc., in the manner and to the extent provided by law. Write Dept. A for folder, "Banking by Mail."
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We enjoy their company . . .
at TWO TWENTY SIX
JUST ACROSS THE PARK
from The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston . . . but a few steps, comparatively, from the beautiful new Publishing House, there is a Waldorf restaurant which we look upon as one of the sparkling gems of our long list of spotless and cheerful eating places.
• And one of the nicest things about this Huntington Avenue restaurant of ours is the fact we see so many cheerful faces of the people whom we recognize are from the many departments of either the Administration offices or the Publishing House staff.
• There's a wealth of truism in that old saying, "the decorations of a house are the friends that frequent it," and indeed we appreciate the steady patronage of these people who seem to like Waldorf food and whose presence, day after day, makes "226" a better place in which to work.
• Many of them we know by name. We wish more would introduce themselves, for we like these neighbors of ours, and feel sure that on acquaintance we could be even more helpful with extra bits of service, or perhaps menu suggestions that might make these meals even more enjoyable.
• Then, too, in other Waldorf restaurants, throughout New England and New York State, and in the Clark restaurants in Cleveland, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio, and Erie, Pennsylvania, we enjoy serving many thousands of readers of the Monitor. While you step up to our serving counters unknown to us, yet we are deeply conscious of your unvarying loyalty and your firm belief in our never-ending efforts to give you the finest of foods, well cooked and attractively served . . . at a price within the reach of the most modest pocketbook.
• I repeat . . . we wish we could know more of you.
J. J. Curry
PRESIDENT
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BROOKLINE, MASS.	LYNN, MASS.	SALEM, MASS.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	MALDEN, MASS.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	MANCHESTER, N. H.	SOMERVILLE, MASS.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	NEWARK, N. J.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CHELSEA, MASS.	NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	SYRACUSE, N. Y.
EVERETT, MASS.	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	TROY, N. Y.
FALL RIVER, MASS.	NEWTON, MASS.	UTICA, N. Y.
FITCHBURG, MASS.	NEW YORK CITY	WALTHAM, MASS.
HARTFORD, CONN.	PAWTUCKET, R. I.	WATERBURY, CONN.
HAVERHILL, MASS.	PITTSFIELD, MASS.	WORCESTER, MASS.

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SQUIBB Dental Cream	SQUIBB Shaving Cream
SQUIBB Dusting Powder	SQUIBB Soda Bicarbonate
SQUIBB Extract Vanilla	SQUIBB Talcum Powder

SQUIBB Nursery Powder

Chart Drawn for Club Women Ranges From Cause of Peace To Better Radio and Movies

Mrs. Poole Warns Federation Against Trend to Specialization in Work—Strict Control of Firearms Included in Measures Pressed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Balance was stressed in a program of far-flung activities for American club women laid before the annual mid-winter meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, in her last formal report to the board as president of the federation.

Setting forth a work chart ranging from international peace steps to correction of abuses in the fields of radio and motion pictures, Mrs. Poole warned the federation against the "dangerous" trend toward specialization in women's club work.

"There are comparatively few women who have a one-track mind on civic work, particularly in our type of club women," she explained. "She wants to do many things for the good of the world and we can turn our weakness of a multiplicity of projects into one of our strongest assets if we keep before us the necessity of keeping up to the minute in this changing world and its demanding problems."

Support of Measures

Ratification of the child labor amendment, enactment of a new pure food law, passage of legislation to regulate the sale of pistols and other small arms were measures mentioned to the board for their continued support. The board was asked to consider whether the federation should officially join those who are asking that the Senate publish the terms upon which it would consent to entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

Mrs. Poole reported "a growing feeling among thinking people" that something should be done to prevent substandard programs in radio broadcasting. Since, she said, the public "usually gets what it wants," the federation's contribution to the motion picture and radio situation is to "bend all our efforts on raising the quality of the demands made by the public."

Referring to the work for clean movies as one of the most controversial activities, Mrs. Poole termed the federation's program "one of the sanest and best-balanced programs of any organization." She added that she "deeply resented the continual statements that our organization or any of its leaders is in the pay of the motion picture industry."

Help for Administration

The president called attention to the federation's co-operation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the National Recovery Administration, the Department of Justice's crime conference and the munitions investigating committee. She commended President Roosevelt's recent step to take profits out of war.

Turning to the internal financing of the organization, Mrs. Poole reported slow progress in raising the $1,000,000 endowment fund, estimating at the present rate it will take 35 years to reach the goal. The federation's work, she said, is increasing faster than its income.

In concluding Mrs. Poole urged more recognition of the minority viewpoint within the federation on controversial subjects, but at the same time insisted that the minority, in opposing the work of the federation, should admit that it does not represent the majority viewpoint.

Home Economics

Return of home economics and manual training courses to elementary schools, dropped because of economy, was urged by Mrs. Walter W. Seymour, of Chicago, chairman of the Department of the American Home. She announced that the department would indorse a "live-at-home" campaign, urging family vegetable gardens, food preservation and county demonstration of low-cost meals.

County home makers' councils will be organized, Mrs. Seymour said, to study the problems of the consumer and the housing program. Her platform also included enactment of state laws to end child marriages, prohibition of "walkathons," prevention of child labor and the stamping out of narcotics and intemperance.

Formal Reception Held

Club women from every state are in attendance at the board meeting, held at national headquarters on N Street. The business meetings, scheduled to last through Saturday, were preceded by a formal reception last night to which members invited their Congressmen and other distinguished guests.

This afternoon the board will be guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at tea at the White House. Prominent speakers to be heard during the week include Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

Plans for the triennial convention of the federation to be held in Detroit next June are being laid at the board meeting. Opening the sessions this morning, Mrs. Poole paid special tribute to Mrs. Mary Sherman, former president of the federation, who passed on in Denver yesterday.

In Union There Is Strength

Homesteaders Are Co-operative

Left—When a House Is to Be Built They All Get Together and Build It. Upper Right—Outdoor Canning Is Also Highly Co-operative. Lower Right—A Community Tractor.

Miners Find a New Identity

* * *

Co-operative Idea in Homesteads Also Gives New Life to Individual

America's New Frontier
Third of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

Co-operation is truly a new-frontier idea with the twentieth century frontiersmen of the subsistence homesteads. Wherever one goes is heard the magic word "co-operate."

The settlers talk of their common land just as New Englanders who from the beginning owned together their town common and town hall. On the commons in the early days were pastured the town cows, but each cow had its particular owner. The new American homesteader possesses not only a town common, but a community-owned dairy herd.

Where scientific methods of farming are made too expensive for individuals, and when new standards demand clean, rich milk furnished to all, the homestead-owned dairy results. And other community necessities that modern machinery has made too difficult for small producers and processers are being planned for as community undertakings. At least four of the subsistence projects are planning to center their entire homestead life around the co-operative idea.

Co-operative Idea Leads

"We are planning," says one recent report, "to organize on a definite basis the co-operative program for the community under the laws of the state. The co-operative organization will operate the community farm, handle all matters of community life such as maintenance of roads, operation of community water-system, crafts and social and cultural activities."

Still another report states:

"Many of our homesteads, especially the stranded groups, are intended to go ahead with the development of co-operative service industries in a rather large way. They expect to have co-operative stores, co-operative potato storage and refrigeration plants, co-operative dairies, pastures, canneries, marketing associations, etc. This is true not only of Westmoreland, but also Tygart Valley, Cumberland, Clearfield, Penderlea, Piedmont and other homesteads."

Find New Individuality

Many of the homesteaders now either living on the federal projects or looking forward to moving in next spring come from mining towns where their lives have become almost completely regimented by huge corporations. Their living quarters, their places for buying food, their rest, medical aid, all the material surroundings of their lives were determined from above by coal or lumber corporations. Individuality was not encouraged. Now for the first time many homesteaders have a chance to find that personality is of some value.

A portion of the pioneers have learned from small co-operative enterprises and from labor unions—also from co-operatives in their foreign homes, the value of such a system. In discussion groups of homesteaders they express their opinions on every phase of their new situation, and one hears arguments for community hennery, piggery, garage, laundry, machine shop, and other community services that can be conducted better as project enterprises in which all the latest modern methods can be used.

Experienced in Co-operatives

Some of the men directing the subsistence homesteads today are capable and experienced in co-operative methods and are willing to experiment further in these arts of human association. Several are advisers who know the Denmark co-operative plan, and who have lived in co-operative communities both at home and abroad.

Among arguments set forth for a community dairy are then, first, the greater efficiency to be gained from the use of all the latest dairy methods carried out under experienced dairymen; secondly, association with the state agricultural colleges and with the United States Department of Agriculture; third the possibility of high standard breeding, and also the greater sanitary possibilities with one huge barn that can be kept up to the highest level.

Unsuccessful Herd

An outstanding example of one of these common herds may be found at Westmoreland, Pennsylvania where it has been operating successfully for a year. Recently the homesteaders, 140 or more, met to take action about adopting the entire co-operative community life.

A co-operative community subsistence homestead village will in the near future be completed in Hightstown, New Jersey, where families from New York City will come for subsistence on the land and for employment in a garment factory built and run co-operatively by the homesteaders. Among the advisers for this New Jersey project are Rabbi Stephen Wise, Dr. Albert Einstein, Sidney Hillman.

Homesteaders in all these projects insist, however, that individuality and personality must not be endangered by making homes and gardens into community-owned propositions.

Homesteaders Are Supreme

The homesteader and his wife are supreme here in their cottage and on the small plot of land where they can raise what fruits and vegetables they wish and some domestic animals. There has been considerable difference of opinion as to whether pigs and chickens should be individual possessions or taken care of as community projects.

Canning is one of the homestead undertakings that has both its individual and community side. Besides canning products from her own garden practically every woman went regularly last summer to the community cannery where she was paid in her share of the cans and in "credit hours," and sometimes in cash.

Most delightful was it to visit the various canning sheds and outdoor brick stoves where the canning process was carried on like a picnic every day, though it was hard work. Some women were sitting under the shade husking corn while others were shelling beans, while still others were sorting tomatoes or standing over the steaming containers carefully timing and removing the hot tins. Several women plunged the cans in cold water for testing, and all worked together with perfect understanding and skill. Here was co-operation and individuality all in one.

Pile Up Large Stores

Records show that three of these homestead co-operative canneries "canned the following quantities of meat and vegetables: Tygart Valley Homestead, 33,000 cans; Cumberland Homesteads, 14,000 cans; West Moreland Homesteads, 13,718 cans."

Co-operative activities have taken other ways of expressing themselves, such as Fourth of July celebrations, vegetables fairs, threshing projects and various kinds of local undertakings in which all joined. Most homesteaders are impatient. They want to go much faster than seems possible under Government supervision. One pioneer when asked why a certain project did not move more rapidly toward completion answered:

"Oh, you see, we differ from the old-time pioneers; they were surrounded and often attacked by red Indians, but we are up against the dangers and difficulties of red tape."

Translated this means that such a new project as these homesteads has to be handled with extreme caution and political wisdom, and sometimes even by inefficiency and unnecessary delay because engineers have not yet learned how.

(The next article will deal with the handicrafts, another form of co-operative endeavor.)

Three Eggs Pay for Lending Book on How to Raise Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It takes only three eggs, when eggs are 30 cents a dozen, to pay in tax money the cost of borrowing a good library book on poultry farming. Twelve books on chicken raising can be borrowed for two years for the price of three dozen eggs. A good poultry library for 36 eggs!

Though chickens may seem like a far cackle from Shakespeare and Plato, concrete figures like these, reported recently to the American Library Association here, indicated the value in dollars and cents that libraries are giving the people. So many books "with a job" have been borrowed from libraries in the last few years that librarians have been appealing to the citizens for support on the ground of the service actually being given, it is found.

Citizens in many parts of the country have been aroused too to the practical value of libraries and have organized what is becoming a citizen library movement to stand back of public libraries.

But to speak further of the chickens. It was in the Haverhill, Mass., public library where it was discovered that more than 100 people were borrowing a certain 12 volumes on poultry farming.

They were studying how to build chicken houses, market eggs, select feed, and were getting other knowledge on processes necessary for the poultry man who would meet competition and succeed in the poultry business. From this, concrete figures were worked out by the librarian for the citizens to ponder.

The people of Haverhill were told that they had borrowed 400,000 books last year, and if they had had to buy these it would have cost them $1,000,000. The 67.5 cents apiece spent from the citizens' taxes co-operatively last year, plus a similar 15.7 cents from the library endowments, enabled the public library to provide Haverhill folks with $1,000,000 worth of books.

The cost of public libraries to American cities in 1929 was about 1 2-5s cents of the tax dollar, according to Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association. The people of Springfield, Mass., he said, a few years ago, were reading about $35 worth of books per inhabitant per year at a per capita cost of 90 cents. The books read by the users of the Albany, New York, Public Library last year would have cost, if each reader had purchased them individually, $2,000,000. But the total cost for upkeep of the library was only about one-eighteenth of this sum, Mr. Milam said.

Figures like these have been put before the people by librarians in the various states and citizen response has been forthcoming, it is found. In Yankton, S. D., many civic and business organizations joined in resolutions to include in any permanent plan of taxation some provision for at least partial state support of library service as a part of the educational system. In many states librarians are getting the support of citizens, it is found, either in book drives, meetings to encourage legislation or funds for the local library.

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Inflationists Compare Views

Sheppard Pictures Repeal Evils

Nye Charges Racket in Defense

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Again the Washington tempo increased, as Congress began to get real work to do, and the White House caught up with its prelegislative tasks.

The social security plans were entrusted for 24 hours to the confidence of the capital newsmen, to be released to the world tomorrow; bills to put them into effect were ready in Congress; the World Court debate was intensified by a Presidential message and a speech from the forceful irreconcilable, Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California. A dozen other important steps made up the national grist as the mills ground faster.

* * *

Inflationists Meet: Inflationists of one group or another met in a joint conference called today at the capital by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma. Some 50 representatives of farm and financial groups were present. They did not take definite action at the early session, but compared views and indirectly served notice on Congress of the ever-present demand of the debtors the country over for financial relief.

This mood will be many times intensified if the pending decision of the Surpeme Court on the gold-clause case goes against the Government. The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union of Social Justice, told the conference that Congress would "invite revolution" unless it exercised complete control over the nation's currency values.

Former Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, representing the Sound Money League, made a plea for establishment of a "central bank" and was indorsed by Edward Kennedy, secretary of the Farmers' Union. His organization favors remonetization and free coinage of silver. Silver Senators, led by William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana were present, but only as observers.

Mr. Kennedy declared the country as a whole has not yet been put through the "foreclosure that hundreds of thousands of farmers have."

Some of the groups attending the conference were the American Monetary Reform Association, Committee for the Nation, National Depositors' Association, National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, and Western States Silver Conference. A committee with Senator Owen as chairman was named to draft resolutions for the later approval of the conference in which inflation will be demanded.

* * *

Repeal: A survey of 13 months of prohibition repeal was made by Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas in the Senate today.

"Experience has demonstrated," he said, "that education and example are helpless against an organized and powerful evil, such as the liquor traffic, without the penalties and decrees of law. This fact is now being impressed with new emphasis on the American people as they see fatalities due to speed and liquor multiplying on the highways in time of peace at a rate approaching that of war—as they see injuries short of death exceeding those of combat—as they see crime striking at the foundations of society to an extent never before approximated—as they see saloons in numbers greater than in any period of the past crowded with both sexes and with young and old challenging all that is decent in America—as they see bootleggers, rumrunners, gamblers, gangsters, panderers, corrupt officials, the whole disreputable herd now racing back in greater force than has ever yet been known to plague and curse mankind once more."

* * *

Munitions: Describing national defense as a "vicious international racket," Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota addressed the Senate in an effort to stop a move to cut in half the $100,000 his committee has asked for continuance of the arms investigation.

"Patriotism of some of our munitions makers right here in America is a patriotism largely whetted by profit for their kind of patriotism," Senator Nye told the Senate.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas proposed that the committee do less investigating and less talking and more drafting of legislation.

* * *

Senate Gone Soviet?: Occasionally we snatch a mouthful or two at the Senate restaurant in between the speeches on the World Court and kindred matters, and we got a shock yesterday at the new insignia on the collars of the white-coated waiters. In red thread the initials "U. S. S. R." were neatly stitched on either side.

"Why, George!" we exclaimed to our favorite waiter, "are you fraternizing with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?"

"'Deed no, boss!" he replied. "That there stands for United States Senate Restaurant."

* * *

Mrs. Dall's Job: There is a string attached to Anna Roosevelt Dall's new job as chairman of the executive board of the National Child Research Center, her mother revealed today.

Asked whether Mrs. Dall's election was honorary or whether she would do real work, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she understood it would be her daughter's duty to raise money to keep the center going. She will receive no salary for this work.

"Buzzie," four-year-old son of Mrs. Dall, goes each day to the center, a progressive play school, located in a fashionable section of the city. Mrs. Dall succeeded Dr. Isadore Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, who became head of the school when he was with the Brookings Institution.

* * *

Jack and Jill: Jack and Jill have come to live at the White House. They are large reddish-brown Irish setters with dispositions so mild that Senator Hattie W. Caraway, who was bitten by Major, the President's police dog, and Bess Furman, newspaperwoman, who aroused the wrath of Mrs. Roosevelt's Scotty, Meggie, now have nothing to fear.

The setters are brother and sister presented to Mrs. Dall by the President's cousin, Lora Delano, who raises fine dogs at her home, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

* * *

Nobody's Business: Mrs. Roosevelt has extricated herself from any connection with the move reported to have originated at the White House to have the two chiefs of the Interior Department's secret service, Louis R. Glavis and Ebert K. Berlew, removed from their jobs. Mrs. Roosevelt, it had been hinted, objected to the activities of these two men because they interfered with her dreams for rapid development of subsistence homesteads.

"I have not the slightest business to suggest to the head of a department how to run his department," Mrs. Roosevelt said today. "I never dreamed of asking for the resignation of Mr. Glavis and Mr. Berlew. That is nobody's business but the head of a department."

Depression Cost Morale, Winant Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire declared last night that government funds, however generous, "have not prevented the most serious failure of the depression—the permanent loss by large numbers of citizens of morale, of the willingness and ability to work and of self-respect."

Speaking at a dinner in his honor, given by the National Consumers' League, of which he was recently elected president, and the Consumers' League of New York, Mr. Winant said the public demand for economic and social security is "perhaps the major benefit that we shall derive from the depression."

He said there was a growing recognition of the relation between child labor and unemployment, and urged ratification of the child labor amendment.

Federal Men Shoot Down Bremer Kidnaping Gang

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

OKLAWAHA, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Fred Barker, his mother, "Ma" Barker, and a man believed to be Alvin Karpis, long sought in connection with the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, wealthy St. Paul banker, were shot and killed by Department of Justice agents here today in a withering, six-hour machine gun battle.

After a blazing battle with machine guns the agents resorted to tear gas. Two men immediately made a break from the barricaded house and were promptly mowed down by the withering fire of the federal men. The agents suffered no known casualties.

Bank Robbers Surrounded

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 16 (AP)—Five bank robbers, who killed a bank cashier and the sheriff of Marshall County, wounded two others seriously and kidnaped a 13-year-old farm boy, whose automobile they had stolen, were surrounded by the police in a field near Varna, Ill., today. Three of them were reported wounded.

Cuban Army Plans Fight to Finish To Protect Sugar Crop

HAVANA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army, prepared today for a fight to the finish to protect the sugar crop from radical efforts to destroy it.

Loss of the 1935 sugar output would spell financial ruin for the island, already depressed by political strife and terrorism. Saboteurs set fire yesterday to five cranes used for loading sugar on railway cars near Havana on property of the American-owned Hershey sugar mills.

Some 900 tons of cane were burned in a field in Matanzas Province and an effect was made to destroy a tank of gasoline, shipped for use in harvesting sugar. A small cane field railroad near Cardenas was damaged by a bomb.

Colonel Batista's hand was strengthened by a Cabinet decree approved yesterday making "the offenses of setting fires in sugar fields, or causing damage to sugar mills," punishable by death or life imprisonment.

President Asks Senate For Court Adherence

(Continued from Page 1)

vented party discipline from being effective.

Now, with minor exceptions, it will be possible to crack the party whip and force pro-court votes out of sheer partisan regularity. The opponents, being mostly Republican or Progressive, would be "agin' the Government!" If they choose in any event.

But the exact strategic or filibustering strength of the opposition is not yet shown; they are formidable individuals, and may prolong the decision until far into the session or head it off entirely. On the other hand, a break in the deadlock, with a vote for the court, is perfectly possible at any unexpected moment.

Will It Ring True?

By a Staff Artist

World War Cost U. S. About 50 Billions

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 16

THE cost of the World War to the United States was officially set at about $50,000,000,000 today.

The estimate was disclosed in the detailed annual report of the Treasury. In it, Secretary Morgenthau figured the cost of the war as follows:

Estimated cost to June 30, 1921	$27,729,000,000
Interest on war debt	9,557,000,000
Veterans administration	6,391,000,000
Settlement of war claims	88,000,000

This does not include something like $12,000,000,000 in war debts owed the United States by foreign nations.

Johnson Accuses Successors Of Plucking the Blue Eagle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, colorful one-time chief of the NRA, yesterday came to the defense of the original aims and principles on which he built the blue eagle agency and accused his successors of having diverted it from the course he expected it to follow.

Refraining for the moment from the sharp personalities usually expected of him, he made it clear that he never would have given up his position if he had anticipated what has happened. He presented a case for a return to "developed principles" which made an immediate impression both in legislative and administrative circles.

The General's unofficial re-entrance into the NRA picture took place in the second of a series of articles he has written for the Saturday Evening Post and the first which deals specifically with his spectacular NRA career. Coinciding with legislative preparations for a redrafting of the NRA, its appearance struck congressional opinion in a receptive mood and will undoubtedly have influence on the form of permanent industrial law.

Price and Production

Lengthy discussion of the case for price and production control, as opposed to a return to the antitrust law regime, also coincides with the conclusion of exhaustive hearings on the same subject by the present NRA leadership and provides the strongest case which has been presented for retention of an NRA feature which has come to be eyed with suspicion, if not outright opposition, throughout most of the Administration.

The installment constituted a preface to more detailed discussion later. In it the General rendered President Roosevelt high praise indeed, attesting to the latter's unfailing support at all times, but stating that the writer did not always agree "with all his policies." In fact, the General blames himself for not having more frequently taken issue with the President. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, also comes in for an honorable mention, as did Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, in an article appearing in the same magazine last week in which the General expressed his opinion on the general economic ailments of the country and the general remedies which should be applied.

No mention was made by name of Mr. Richberg nor of the present NRA leaders, but there was ample evidence that before the series is finished there will be all the fireworks that followers of the Johnsonian career have come to expect whenever the hard-bitten former cavalry officer is aroused.

Departure From NRA

Discussing his departure from the NRA and subsequent NRA policy, he said:

"The whole difference of opinion is that I believed that what NRA required was adherence to its principles and reorganization only for the purpose of passing from the phase of code making to the phase of code administration, and I did want to stay long enough to see that change complete.

"The idea that prevailed was not a change from phase to phase but a paralysis of NRA with an apparent attempt to make a new one.

"On this I had no chance to make an issue, as shall be related in a later article.

"I did not realize this when I laid down my charge. I thought the reorganization was to proceed on developed principles. I was even a little enthusiastic about it. It has only recently become clear that such is not the case. It is for this reason that the latter part of this manuscript had to be recast in fighting chapters instead of just remaining a narrative philosophy."

Analysis of Problems

From that point the General plunged into an exhaustive analysis of the industrial problems which NRA was intended to remedy, building up as he went along the case for control of price and production with a view toward a "perfect balance among all producing segments."

He did not advocate the type of controls which many industrialists are seeking, but held that "savage, wolfish competition without any direction whatever had proved to be one of the most destructive forces in our economic life," and went on to urge a degree of control which will achieve balance.

In the price field he advocated open posting of prices subject to "a general rule against predatory price slashing." Actual net prices at which goods are sold, he insisted, "should be as available to the public and to competitors as are daily prices on the stock or commodity exchanges."

Similiarly on the question of hours he opposed extremists on both sides, but insisted on the necessity of middle course control. He strongly opposed the 30-hour week demanded by labor, agreeing it would have a disastrous effect on consuming power, but insisted that hour limitations are necessary to proper "balance" and do not necessarily mean application of the "economics of scarcity" doctrine, which he incidentally does not accept.

Air Challenges Liners For Sea Trade

U. S. Urged to Compete With Dirigibles Instead of Super-Ships

Will the United States accept the challenge to compete with Germany in a dirigible race for the cream of the transatlantic trade?

That question is thrown into vivid relief by the report of the Federal Aviation Commission now said to be staring up at President Roosevelt from his desk.

The report is said to recommend increasing the army air force up to 4000 planes from its present 1800—three dirigibles for the navy—the building of new strategic air depots—the merging of the Government's civil aviation activities—and, finally, the use of government funds to build a fleet of dirigibles for commercial round-the-world air traffic.

But out of that welter of recommendations, the discerning aviation eye sees the commercial dirigible recommendations as the most striking issue, leading directly into international competition for the prize of the Atlantic trade in passengers, express and mail.

Answer to Ships—in Air

It was only about two and a half months ago when the new British liner, the Queen Mary, was in the news, that Rear Admiral H. J. Cone, head of the United States Shipping Board, startled the aviation hearings of the aviation commission with strange words from a shipping man. "America's answer to the Queen Mary and other high-speed ships is the dirigible," was his short summing up of the Atlantic situation.

Admiral Cone was facing realities. He knew that super-liners have been money losers. He knew that competition along that line has reached a point where extra gains in speed or size are obtained at a terrific increase in first as well as operating costs.

So he said, "Let's build dirigibles! The Queen Mary would cost half as much again to build in this country, or about $38,000,000. For that amount of money, the United States could build five trans-oceanic dirigibles and provide them with terminals. The thing for us to do is to go into a program of world air traffic with dirigibles. We should put them in all the trade routes. It is the one place for us to obtain supremacy in international trade."

Cheer From Akron

A great cheer was heard from Akron, Ohio. Here the Goodyear Company has its plant for building dirigibles. Only such plant outside of Germany, it would like to see Akron send a fleet of long, slim, silver, modern Yankee clippers to capture the world air trade routes.

But Akron was not the only place that listened. German ears also were alert. Dr. Hugo Eckener had been building a new ship for Atlantic work, to sail from his regular port of Friedrichshafen. He had been forced to build slowly for lack of support of his projects. At least that was so until Admiral Cone spoke.

Then two days ago came striking news from censored Germany. It almost repeated the Admiral's words. But it announced as an accomplished fact a new program for building a fleet of German Zeppelins to go after the cream of the Atlantic trade—passengers, express and mail. Even good old Friedrichshafen was to be used only for building. The new airport would be at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, central point on many air lines, central point to start out to capture world trade. Dr. Eckener found himself thrown into a building program that must have exceeded his fondest expectations—from a government ambitious to make Germany great once again.

To Buy Airships

Holland and Japan announce interest in starting dirigible lines, too. But they expect to buy their ships from Germany—and German needs will be met first. So if the dirigible program is approved, a building race will be on between the United States and Germany to see who is first to capture that mythical prize, "the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic."

Transatlantic crossing by seagoing flying boats finds the United States with its Pan American clippers facing a neat bit of competition from France. France has just successfully tested in flight a flying boat for this service which is half again as large as the biggest United States ship now in view.

This French luxury air liner will accommodate 64 first and second class passengers—and the 12 first class cabins each have twin beds and a private bath. The cruising range of this ship is 2800 miles at a speed of 150 miles an hour. With such specifications, France at this time appears about to take the lead in luxury high-speed travel across the Atlantic by flying boat.

Seadromes in Picture

In the meantime Edwin Armstrong's seadromes must not be forgotten. The Bureau of Aeronautics, headed by energetic and forward-visioned Eugene Vidal, sees the seadrome as something to consider.

Enough seadromes to stretch across the Atlantic could be built for the price of one super-liner. Riding 100 feet above the sea, floated from below the surface so there is practically no motion even in rough weather, equipped with hangars, hotels and every imaginable comfort, these islands with radio beacons would make transoceanic airplane flying relatively easy. Will it be dirigible or seadromes? Or, perhaps, will it be both—if the zeal for a transatlantic air supremacy race gets serious?

The proposed increase of the army's air force to 4000 planes which, added to the navy's 600 planes, would give the United States a total of 4600 military aircraft, would exceed even the vast air force of Soviet Russia, now estimated at 3000.

Turning to Washington, we find that the President, examining these recommendations, is likely to put a restraining hand on the two points of army airplane increase and three airships for the navy. It is also pointed out that if he is not sold on airships for the navy he may be against the Akron dream of dirigibles for commercial flying.

Minor Points

One of the minor points in the recommendations, however, he is likely to favor. That is the merging of the Government's civil aviation agencies. This would involve merging of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Aeronautics, the Post Office Department's air-mail activities and the special meteorological services which the Weather Bureau has developed for aviation.

The point about army air bases is practically an accomplished fact, such bases having been announced as under way a few days ago. Thus the controversial points of doubling the number of army planes competes with the commercial controversy of dirigibles versus seadromes as ways in which government money can be spent, not only to give employment but to make the United States dominate the Atlantic high speed services.

If the seadromes should be put through, other nations would, of course, be given the right to use them. This would bring intense competition from all the European countries, with the United States providing the springboard for that competition by supplying the seadromes.

If the dirigible program should be adopted, only Germany appears as likely to offer competition. Which plan will the President approve? Or will he turn both down and leave the Atlantic to Germany's Zeppelins, England's Queen Mary and France's Normandie?

That is the problem on the President's desk today.

Power in Air

Relative strength of major air powers:

Country	No. of Military Planes
Russia	3000
France	2286
United States	2300
Italy	1567
Britain	1434
Japan	801

If the proposed 2400 planes should be added to the United States Army air forces, first place would be obtained with a total of 4600 military airplanes. The extra 600 are naval planes.

Seadromes Considered as Answer in Quest for 'Blue Ribbon'

Maine Milk Producers To Present Own Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Classing a milk control bill introduced in the Maine Legislature last week by Representative J. Hubert Crowell of Weston as essentially a "dealer's bill," the Maine council of the New England Milk Producers Association organized here Monday to oppose the bill and present one of their own.

Representatives of 80 Maine chapters of the New England organization appointed an executive committee which was instructed to draft a bill and place it in the hands of a member of the Legislature for introduction.

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Opponents of Change in Saar Given Year in Which to Move, According to Rome Agreement

Switching Over to Reich Government Presents Problems, One Being Social Insurance, of Grave Concern to Industrial Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There are other questions concerning the treatment of the inhabitants of the Saar now before the Council of the League for liquidation. They too are virtually regulated by the accords which were reached by the Aloisi Committee and the French and German Governments at Rome last month.

For example, can permanent obligations be imposed on Germany in respect to minorities? The word minorities has been given another meaning in international usage. It refers to persons of different nationalities, religion, culture, language, placed under the administration of a predominant race. In the peace treaties which created new countries or which enlarged old countries, it was thought necessary to safeguard these minorities and to give them a special status. But even in their case the provisions have not been fulfilled, and recently Poland has boldly denounced the Minorities Treaty altogether, as an intolerable interference with its sovereignty.

In the case of a territory like the Saar, the minority question, in this sense, does not arise. It is German, and in returning it to Germany it is impossible to ask that country to abdicate its sovereignty, and to treat in a special manner men and women who are Germans. They are not "minorities," in this meaning because they are Communists or Socialists, or because for some reason or other they are in antagonism with Hitlerism. They must submit to the same treatment as other parts of Germany.

They May Go

Nevertheless, it is only fair to give them a full opportunity, if they do not except the German rule, of leaving the Saar. If they stay, they stay unconditionally. If they do not care to stay, they must be permitted to liquidate their situation as advantageously as possible.

The committee decided it could not limit the sovereignty of the Reich in a permanent way, or set up separate categories of citizens. In this matter, no bargain can be proposed, much less accepted. Yet a sudden change in conditions, does make it incumbent on the League, which has been in charge for 15 years, to facilitate the transition. It cannot escape some responsibility for the welfare of all the inhabitants in handing over the territory.

Whereupon an exchange of letters has taken place, and the results should be noted. The German (and of course the French) Government agrees to accord to all inhabitants who wish to quit the Saar, every opportunity of retaining or selling real estate, and of moving their possessions without charges.

They must, however, in this painful position, make up their minds speedily. The agreement applies only to such "persons as have informed the competent authority, in writing, within six months from the date of the establishment of the definitive régime, of their intention of leaving the territory and who leave it within one year from the same date."

Proofs Required

Naturally it is understood that the "right to remove movable property shall not be exercised in an abusive or fraudulent manner. The authorities may require any person leaving the territory to prove by a solemn declaration his right of ownership over any objects and securities. Other proofs may be required should the nature or the quantity of the objects and securities to be taken away give legitimate ground for the suspicion that they do not belong to him."

In a more general accord it is stated that for one year the inhabitants of the Saar, whatever their nationality, shall not be subjected to any discrimination on account of their language, race or religion. "In this respect they shall enjoy *de jure* and *de facto* the same treatment and safeguards as are provided by the legislation at present in force in the Saar Territory."

A point of considerable importance was the continued application of social insurance, which is at present in vogue in the Saar. There have been certain changes in the German law. How far, and by what process, should they be introduced into the territory? As the Saar is largely industrial, the inhabitants are deeply interested. The International Labor Office lent its help in the elucidation of the technical aspects of the problem. Eventually, last month, the German Government consented to incorporate the social insurance system of the Saar in the German insurance system.

Few Differences

On the whole, there is very little difference between the two systems. It is to be noted that German law assimilates resident foreigners to nationals, for the purpose of benefits under social insurance. Even in case of residence abroad, it is possible, optionally, to retain rights in process of acquisition. In the case of pensions, however, whether for foreigners or Germans, there are restrictions if foreign residence is taken up. But if Saar pensioners should reside either in France or Germany they will enjoy their full annuities. Rights obtained before the transference of the territory will be respected.

Again the situation of the Saar officials must be given proper attention. There have been negotiations which are to be brought before the Council in the present session. These negotiations began between the Governing Commission and the German Government at the end of November. What is to become of them? Will they be retained in their present position? Will they be the object of political prejudice or preference? As long ago as May of 1933 the Council affirmed the "principle" that the "rights of Saar officials would, in all circumstances, be safeguarded, postponing until later its decision as to the details of application, on the basis of any agreements that might have been concluded between the Governing Commission and the Governments concerned."

The Council reaffirmed this "principle" at its meeting in September last, when the question had been brought before it by a report of the Governing Commission. Thereupon the Governments declared they were prepared to negotiate with the Governing Commission.

The question of nationality is still another matter which has been virtually resolved. It presents few difficulties. Generally, it may be taken that the Saarlanders automatically recover or retain their German status.

It will, however, be seen how delicate and complicated are some of the many points on which the Council must finally pronounce.

Soviets Cheer Stalin On Election

Leader Chosen First Member of Presidium by Red Congress

Kalinin Named Again

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (AP)—A prolonged ovation yesterday greeted Joseph Stalin's election as the first member of the Presidium (controlling committee) of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which opened last night in the great Andrew Hall of the Kremlin Palace.

Eleven hundred delegates leaped to their feet and cheered the dictator, clad in a simple khaki uniform, for many minutes, compelling him to rise again and again to acknowledge the applause.

Also elected to the Presidium, amid unrestrained enthusiasm, were Michail Kalinin, President of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Klement Voroshiloff, Commissar for War and Navy, Lazare Kaganovich, Secretary of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, and Viacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Soviet of People's Commissars.

Members of the diplomatic corps filled the boxes along one side of the great hall of the historic Romanoff palace, which has been enlarged, all gilt decorations removed and the walls finished in plain white.

Lamps screened by frosted glass in aluminum chandeliers lighted the impressive scene as delegates representing practically all of European Russia, except the Ukraine, and Siberia gathered to discuss the problems of the various soviets.

Drawn by Cecil Thomson — Joseph Stalin

Ogpu Powers Return to Russia After Kiroff's Assassination, But Vested in Commissariat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Events of the past few weeks have restored completely the summary powers of Soviet Russia's secret police, which has been successively named the Cheka, the Ogpu, and lastly Narkom Vnudel (Commissariat of Internal Affairs)—but has assumed very much the same forms under its various appellations. Last May's "reform" of the Ogpu, which was undertaken after lengthy debate and was something more than formal, has now been entirely canceled.

The ruling organ in Russia, the Communist Party's Political Bureau of Ten, was sharply divided on the question of Ogpu reform. One group, headed by Lev Kaganovich, the only Jewish member of the Political Bureau, contended that the time has come for more moderate action. Another group argued that the secret police must still have the right to try and execute summarily any "enemies of the state." And Joseph Stalin finally ruled in favor of the Kaganovich group.

Old Powers Restored

But the assassination of Mr. Stalin's close associate, Beregi Kiroff, last December, resulted in immediate restoration of the Ogpu's old powers, and discredited the moderate group in the Political Bureau. Narkom Vnudel was given overnight precisely the same powers held by the Ogpu, and has since exercised them to try and execute more than 100 men and women. Theoretically a Military Collegium tried these cases, but the members of this court were drawn, not from the Red Army but from the Narkom Vnudel itself, which has its own troops and military organization.

The peculiar political situation in Russia probably will now perpetuate indefinitely the summary powers of Narkom Vnudel. The ruling Communist Party has so thoroughly crushed all outside opposition that the only conceivable resistance to the ruling faction must come from within the Party. For this reason Soviet leaders feel that a secret police with summary powers is necessary to detect and root out Communist dissidents.

The state through its own courts and civil police can handle opposition outside the ruling Party, but opposition within the Party is a more difficult and delicate matter.

New Régime

The present chief of Narkom Vnudel, Heinrich Yagoda, a Lett, has a doubly responsible position as a result of recent events. He can plead that Kiroff's assassination occurred because his organization's powers were curbed, but with the old powers restored he can offer no excuse for further "terrorist" acts or opposition "plots." This means his agents will watch all Communist leaders more closely, and the position of Communists will become more trying than ever.

If one concedes that the dictatorship in Soviet Russia is justified, the restoration of summary powers to Narkom Vnudel may also be approved. It is an efficient organization to detect in advance and "liquidate" with a minimum of fuss any split in party ranks. By its firm control of this organization as well as of the Red Army, the Stalin faction has ridden easily through all crises to an absolute grip upon the party and the Government.

The sincerity of Joseph Stalin and his associates is not questioned, but the restoration to Narkom Vnudel of its summary powers is an open admission that the Stalin faction can retain its position only with the assistance of force and repression.

League Hesitates On Saar Transfer

(Continued from Page 1)

receive orders at least to renew their propaganda activity.

Strictest police measures have been taken to prevent any Hitleriate demonstration. A number of National Socialist leaders in the provinces have been temporarily interned. Large Swastikas were burned last night in several localities and paper Swastikas were scattered throughout Vienna. Attempts on the part of National Socialist youth to gather in the streets were frustrated.

Jubilant Saarlanders Parade With Torches

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 16 (AP)—In tens of thousands of shop windows and homes of Saarlanders last night candles burned under portraits of Adolf Hitler, while through the main streets of all Saar Basin cities and towns paraded torchlight processions of exultant National Socialists, shouting "Our Leader, Adolf Hitler" and "Victory! Hail!"

Nearly every Saarlander turned out in some kind of German uniform ranging from wartime officers' garb down to the brown-shirt outfits of children 6 to 10 years old, who marched with shrilling fifes and beating drums under Swastika flags.

Jews were advised to remain in the Saar by Bruno Weil, famous international lawyer and leader of the German Jewish organization.

Herr Weil, a former Saarlander, who came here from Berlin to vote, told them to stay "in the Fatherland and see the battle through."

Max Braun and Fritz Pfordt, leaders of the badly beaten anti-Nazi opposition, left for Geneva with the Plebiscite Commission to plead for assurances of protection for the minority.

Two National Socialist Nazi leaders, Jakob Pirro and Hermann Röchling, also left for Geneva, announcing that they would urge immediate return of the territory to the Reich, claiming that any delay would harm industry here and anger Saarlanders.

Despite widespread rumors that wholesale emigration was taking place, because of fears of vengeance, newspaper men watching the frontier saw no fugitives.

German Experts Tell Plans for Saar Return

(Continued from Page 1)

as a separate entity and later will become part of some large unit, but not again be divided into two units.

It goes without saying that National Socialists will be given the preference for government positions in the Saar.

The problem of 4000 Jewish residents is a subject of earnest study by Jewish institutions in Germany.

The Berlin Government claims to have ready for immediate execution a comprehensive program of job creation.

Dr. H. Savelskouls of Saarbrücken, economic adviser to the Saar "German Front," said: "The German Government has plans which are fully worked out and under which, at least for several years, the largest part of the 40,000 unemployed will be taken care of through public works, both in general administration, and in the mines, railways and postal service."

Simple

The simplest of the re-incorporated problems, Dr. Wingen asserted, is taking over the entire communication system.

"Changes in the organization of railways, the post, telegraphs and bus lines are not necessary," he said.

To help the Saar industries, however, special freight rates will be granted, he explained.

The changing of the territory's currency from the French franc to the German mark will be a simple matter, Dr. Wingen stated, and, in fact, will prove a boon to holders of German bonds and other such obligations in the Saar.

The Reichsbank can meet these demands because they will be payable in marks and it has always told foreign creditors they could have their money, provided it was in marks and not in foreign exchange.

One of the most difficult economic problems, Dr. Wingen said, is that German business men must not regard the territory as a sort of colonial possession into which they can dump their goods.

"Remember that the Saar today vastly differs from the prewar Saar," he said. "Many small industries have been built up so that the Saar supplies its own needs much more so than it did before the war. Care must be taken that this development will not be changed through dumping by firms in the Reich."

France Can Help

Just what future awaits the huge Saar coal business depends, Dr. Savelskouls said, largely on France.

"If economic common sense prevails in France," he said, "the coal export to France will remain about the same as it is at present. This would be most likely to prove good business for France. If, however, France will not buy 4,000,000 tons of coal annually, as at present, this quantity will be absorbed in South Germany and by foreign countries.

"After all, Germany's entire bituminous and soft coal industries must yield only one-twentieth of its present business to Saar mines to absorb the Saar product. As the German coal industry is tautly organized a mere order to that effect will suffice."

Dr. Savelskouls pointed out that the German electrical industry has agreed to take at least 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of current from the Saar, which means the absorption of 400,000 tons of Saar coal. Likewise, the entire Palatinate region is to be supplied with gas from the Saar.

Chinese Regime in Tsingtao Disproves Inefficiency Charge After Return to Autonomy

City Formerly Run by Germans and Japanese Reported Thriving by Mayor—Sanitary Conditions Improved, Beggars Helped

TSINGTAO, China—Admiral Shen Hung-Lieh, Mayor of China's premier seaside resort, has finally convinced the critics that at least one city can be as adequately managed by Chinese as by foreigners.

Tsingtao provides an excellent case in point because it was built by Germans, subsequently handled by Japanese, and finally turned over to the Chinese with virtually universal agreement—on the part of everyone but the Chinese themselves—that it would fail.

It hasn't. Not only has the city administration preserved the natural assets of the place—trees set out by the Germans, fine white sand beaches, unpolluted blue sea water, mountains, military roads—but it has moved forward on so many new fronts that during the last summer the city received total tourist expenditures running into eight figures, while the American Navy visitors alone brought remittances of around $70,000,000, according to Tsingtao bankers.

List of Achievements

Here are some of the achievements recorded by Mayor Shen:

Organization of a Tsingtao Development Association last year for encouragement of tourist trade through publicity and other means.

Amalgamation of scores of bus companies, which had operated on irregular routes with dilapidated cars and fluctuating fares, into one large trust under close governmental supervision, resulting in good service and reasonable profit to shareholders.

Inspection of theaters and improvement of sanitary conditions. Construction of four motorboats, four sailboats and 11 rowboats for hire at moderate rentals.

Improvement of traffic control and change-over, last October, to a "keep-to-the-left" rule in keeping with Far East practice, the previous right-hand rule being a relic of German administration.

Registration and surprise checking of residence to render Tsingtao an unsafe place for kidnapers, thieves, robbers and loafers.

Construction of fresh good roads, asphalt-surfaced, plus arrangements for importing visitors' motorcars at a minimum of expense and customs or other official formalities.

Linking of Tsingtao with other large towns of Shantung Province by several new highways.

Suitable upkeep of public buildings and cleaning of streets.

Solution of the beggar problem, which is a standard feature of most Chinese cities.

Caring for Beggars

A special word on the latter point is in order. Mayor Shen caused Tsingtao's 580 beggars to be rounded up and put away on the Island of Tuantao, where they were classified, arrangements were made for their maintenance at governmental expense, and they were put to work.

Three hundred of the beggars were set at road construction. Thirty, who are cripples, were given work in making match boxes. The rest, about 200, are housed in a reformatory where everyone must work in one of 10 shops at such tasks as shoemaking, carpentry, blacksmithing, weaving, ropemaking and printing. In addition to this, each receives two hours of schooling each day.

When any beggar has learned a trade and expresses willingness to work at it in the city, he is released from the island and allowed to reenter society.

As the China travel executive remarked in a statement previously quoted, the Mayor "has taken to heart the welfare of the city and that of its citizens, not neglecting the humblest and the most lowly"—an attitude seldom found among Chinese administrators, but setting an example which may now be followed elsewhere.

Italy-U. S. Treaty Of Trade Planned

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States and Italy have agreed to negotiate a bilateral trade treaty, it was announced here today, upon receipt of official dispatches from Washington. The agreement was reached after preliminary negotiations conducted in the United States by Augusto Rosso, the Italian Ambassador.

Negotiations will be begun in May, in Washington. Italy will send a delegation to the United States, probably headed by Alberto Asquini, under-secretary of the Ministry of Corporations, who has superintended preliminary negotiations from this side.

Francesco Ciancarelli, Director General of Economic Affairs, is expected to be another member of the delegation.

Signor Ciancarelli is credited with the negotiations which led to the Italio-Austro-Hungarian commercial pact.

It was understood that points of difficulty in the preliminary negotiations, chiefly how to get around a most-favored-nation clause, have been overcome.

Europe's Airways Speed Up Schedules

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Sixteen countries represented at the International Airways Time-table Conference recently held in Berlin decided upon important improvements for 1935.

A general increase in speed and in the number of machines in use on the principal lines is promised. There will be three daily services between Berlin and London and two between Berlin and Copenhagen.

A new Lufthansa line will link Scandinavia with England by the shortest route. It will run from Oslo to Copenhagen, Hamburg and London. The new Amsterdam-Frankfurt-On-the-Main-Milan line will have an extension to Hull and Liverpool and convenient connections at Frankfurt for central Europe. The Imperial Airways line from London to Cologne will also be extended to Halle-Leipzig-Prague-Vienna-Budapest.

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Pan Speaks

IT HAPPENED a little while ago that Optimus needed to know what kind of noise a goat makes. Naturally, he appealed to me as his regularly constituted helpmate.

"What does a goat do?" Optimus called from upstairs, casually, making a halt in the clatter of his typewriter. "Does he bray, or bleat, or what?"

My brain revolved rapidly. I could visualize a goat with perfect clearness, but I could not hear one. Not quite. A bleat came to the ears of my imagination; but that, I told myself, was too general an utterance, belonging as much to calves and sheep as to goats. A long and raucous bray? No, that was the vocalization of a donkey.

"Why don't you try the thesaurus?" I hurried to tell him. Optimus gave me a look. "You are clever!" he retorted. "I have tried the thesaurus—Oh well, take a look yourself if you want to—"

It is a well-known fact that every worker in words thinks he or she can use a thesaurus dictionary more successfully than anyone else. I hopefully consulted the oracle and under the legend "Cry—Ululation" I found dozens of verbs expressing the utterance of almost every creature that inhabits the earth, from *bawl, bellow,* to *yaup, yell*—from *bark, bay* to *yawl, yelp.* There were plenty of fascinating verbs that I longed to use, but not one of them that conveyed the sound I could almost, but not quite, hear with the ears of memory.

"Never mind," said Optimus, "I'll go to the library."

* * *

HE RETURNED IN an hour with disappointment on his face. "Wouldn't you suppose someone could be more specific! To judge by the dictionaries and the encyclopedias, goats, sheep and calves all speak the same language. The only thing I could find was a book for children which said that baby goats go 'Ma! Ma!'"

Then his eye brightened. "You remember Edwards, my classmate? He has a goat farm. Or is it sheep?—No, I'm sure it's goats; fancy, high-hat goats. He'll know what the creatures say."

With characteristic impetuosity Optimus dashed to the telephone and called Edwards's house. Spellbound, I listened. "May I speak with Mr. Edwards?—When will he be in?—Not till next week, you say? I'm speaking with his son, am I not? Could you tell me what noise a goat makes?—Well, your father raises goats on his place up in the country, doesn't he?—Oh, I see.—Good-by.—Oh, that's all right. Good-by."

"He says he hasn't been round with goats very much," Optimus explained.

"Did you tell him why you wanted to know what goats say?" I asked.

"No. I don't think that I did," Optimus admitted.

"I wonder what he thought?"

"Thought he was lucky he was at the other end of the line, I suppose." Optimus grinned. "Now how in the world can I—"

"Maybe James could help you," I ventured.

"Of course, he could! Why didn't I think of that before!" Immediately hopeful, Optimus sped to the telephone again.

* * *

JAMES IS A HIGH official in state agricultural circles. Our general impression of him is that he is a storehouse of complete agrarian information. James, as it happened, was in his office when Optimus telephoned. This time the remarks from our end were more explicit, and Optimus emerged from the conversation with another clue. "James says he never kept goats on any of his farms and doesn't know anything about them, but thinks I might call up a man named Harris who raises all kinds of stock and ought to be on speaking terms with *Capra Hircus.*" He jiggled the telephone hook gayly. "Toll operator, please—Give me Valley View Stock Farm. I want to talk with Mr. Harris—" A couple of moments of silence followed and then the man he wanted spoke from the other end of the line, and Optimus identified himself as a friend of James. "Mr. Harris," he begged, "will you please tell me what a goat says?—No, I'm not a practical joker. My name is Optimus Smith, and I am writing a story in which there is a goat who has to make a noise. What I want is the word to describe that noise—Yes, his dialect—Certainly, I suppose you haven't had occasion to notice closely. Do you think he bleats?—You're right, that is a sheep.—Or brays?—You think it's more like a bleat? A kind of bleat. But different. I remember the encyclopedias said the dividing line between goats and sheep is hard to define—You think a goat blats?—That's it, blats—B-l-a-t-s.—A sheep bleats, a goat blats? Good! I thank you for that word. Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. Harris. Good-by."

Optimus mopped his forehead and neck. "Wait till that man sees our friend James! But I have the word at last." He rushed to his typewriter with me at his heels. Seated before it, his hands raised, he paused and let his fingers rest on air. "Look for 'blat' in the dictionary, won't you, please."

I looked. "'Blat, to cry as a calf.' Oh, dear, a *calf!*"

Optimus thrust the typewriter away from him. "Away with all second-hand information, authorities, source books, works of reference, attestations and affirmations, conjectures and mere guesses! Henceforth we will go to nature. We will study our subjects from life. Put on your hat. We're going out and find a goat!"

We went.

* * *

WE DROVE AND DROVE, and at last we came to a goat. It was tethered to a stake by the side of the road, and was sleeping. Optimus blew the horn, and the goat stirred slightly.

"Now that we have found him, how do you make him speak?" I inquired. Optimus replied by getting out of the car and picking up a stone. A small one. The goat shuddered all over his skin when the stone hit him, but slept on. Then Optimus, naturally most humane of men, found a long stick and prodded the animal. The goat rose, shook his head spitefully, but said nothing.

"I wouldn't mind kicking it, but I don't believe speech is its response to such stimuli," Optimus mused. We then sought to evoke remarks of gratitude by offering the beast some apples we had in the car. He ate them in silence. We tantalized him by putting a few in sight, but beyond his reach. He only looked at them out of small, hostile eyes. We exhausted our resources, and a defeated Optimus started his engine.

At that moment a woman came out of the near-by house with a dish in her hands. The goat faced about toward her, saw her move off in the opposite direction toward a henhouse, and at that emitted a single sound, a long-drawn utterance, thin, flat, but hoarse and derisive; a truly pan-ic sound, such as that with which the goat-god Pan routed the foes of his worshippers.

We listened and savored its echoes judicially; and then, with solemn nods, rendered a decision.

"An 'r'?" I said.

"Yes," replied Optimus, "there's an 'r' in it, all right. A goat bla-a-a-res."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Winter Aconite

THE morning was sunless. All round us, as far as we could see, were bushes of coarse furze and low-lying heather not yet in bloom, intersected by twisting paths and hollows of sand and showing here and there a heap of white quartz, or pools of brakish water among rushes, and clumps of fir trees and pines. A landscape of somber coloring that, even in summer, could not be brilliant or gay. It stretched for miles, the heather softening the contour of low hills, the furze, shoulder-high, giving some shelter from the wind. One might wander for miles and not meet a soul, and yet London was not far away.

In the summer there would be whortleberries growing in a hollow close to the ground. Butterflies would flicker, like brown leaves, over the gorse, and bees might hum among the heather, but now there was no sound, no sight of insect or bird.

And then we stumbled on it unawares in a little pinewood—the winter aconite. Only a blossom or two had lifted their golden faces from pine needles and the dry leaves of a bramble. Not enough for a posy. Indeed we felt we could not pick those brave little flowers to wilt, perhaps, long before we reached home.

Unexpected flowers are always a delightful discovery. I remember a pink rose clinging to a bare network of branches on a December day. And once, as evening fell, I came on purple columbines growing wild in a field in beautiful Ardennes. Even more wonderful was a clump of delphinium, gloriously blue, and growing as if thrown broadcast on a hillside in southern India. Someone must have planted them there, for they were strangers to the soil. And, again in India, when riding over dust-colored country, I came on the sudden glow of scarlet blossoms—the Flame of the Forest blazing in a circle, with the parched jungle round them.

In a well-ordered garden such flowers have never the same delight and charm for one. You must come on them unexpectedly on some somber heath, in a lonely wood. Thus did I first see my winter aconite. I left it to glow in among the pines, pushing up among last year's leaves, a dewdrop in its heart, the yellow sheen of its petals opened wide to the wintry day.

M. B.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN AT DAWN: *A Color Print (lino-cut) by Katherine Jowett*

THE Temple of Heaven forms part of a series of structures, few in number, contained in a park of noble dimensions planted with trees alternating with open spaces, the whole enshrouded in a silence that does not in the least suggest the proximity of a city of a million inhabitants. During part of the reign of the late Empress Dowager the termini of the great trunk railways from Manchuria, the south of China, and the west, were not permitted to approach nearer the capital than ten or fifteen miles, in order that the screech of trains might not penetrate the silence of the Temple inclosure. And until the time of the passing of the Empire no trains were allowed to enter or leave Peking on the two days each year that were set apart for the ceremonies.

During that time the whole of the approaches from the Imperial Palace to the Temple Park, some three miles, was carefully prepared for the Emperor's passage. The central gate of the Chienmen was opened for the procession and the Chienmen street, which is very wide, but usually narrowed by booths and peddlers' stalls, was cleared. The irregularities of the road surface were leveled and yellow sand was sprinkled on the face of the road (yellow is the Imperial color). Every street and alley opening into the main road was closed by hanging cloth at the entrance. On the day selected for the passing of the Emperor from the Palace to the Temple, the whole city was hushed and all traffic ceased. No individual, except those forming part of the Imperial procession, was allowed to be abroad.

The central feature of the ceremony was the appearance of the Emperor on the Altar of Heaven, which stands due south from the Temple and is open to the sky. It is a three-tiered platform without ornamentation, except that contributed by the generous proportions and strict simplicity of the marble used exclusively in its construction.

North of the Altar lies the Temple of Heaven (the subject of the color print). This building is placed on a triple-tiered platform of the same general construction as the Altar, and the building itself rises ninety feet above the top tier and has a triple roof covered with azure tiles, symbolizing the blue expanse of heaven. The interior is of pure simplicity; the roof is supported by lacquered pillars, which on dull days seem to fade into space. The inner roof is a marvel of color design and has as its central piece the imperialistic dragon, symbol of royalty. The temple is devoid of furniture, except a throne and a few screens.

Longfellow Plans His Career

(A Letter to His Father)

December 5, 1824.

I TAKE this early opportunity to write to you, because I wish to know fully your inclination with regard to the profession I am to pursue when I leave college.

For my part, I have already hinted to you what would best please me. I want to spend one year at Cambridge for the purpose of reading history, and of becoming familiar with the best authors in polite literature; whilst at the same time I can be acquiring a knowledge of the Italian language, without an acquaintance with which I shall be shut out from one of the most beautiful departments of letters. The French I mean to understand pretty thoroughly before I leave college. After leaving Cambridge, I would attach myself to some literary periodical publication, by which I could maintain myself and still enjoy the advantages of reading. Now, I do not think that there is anything visionary or chimerical in my plans thus far. The fact is—and I will not disguise it in the least, for I think I ought not—the fact is, I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns most ardently for it, and every earthly thought centers in it. There may be something visionary in *this,* but I flatter myself that I have prudence enough to keep my enthusiasm from defeating its own object by too great haste. Surely, there never was a better opportunity offered for the exertion of literary talent in our own country than is now offered. To be sure, most of our literary men thus far have not been professedly so, until they have studied and entered the practice of Theology, Law, or Medicine. But this is evidently lost time. . . .

Whether Nature has given me any capacity for knowledge or not, she has at any rate given me a very strong predilection for literary pursuits, and I am almost confident in believing, that, if I can ever rise in the world, it must be by the exercise of my talent in the wide field of literature. With such a belief, I must say that I am unwilling to engage in the study of the Law.

Here, then, seems to be the starting point: and I think it best for me to float out into the world upon that tide and in that channel which will the soonest bring me to my destined port, and not to struggle against both wind and tide, and by attempting what is impossible lose everything.—From "Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow." Edited by SAMUEL LONGFELLOW. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

LA EFICACIA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY personas a quienes no les gusta estar solas; su concepto de la soledad no es uno de felicidad, porque para ellos no significa más que aburrimiento, fastidio, ociosidad, temor y duda. Algunos hasta van al extremo de declarar que no tienen nada que hacer, cuando se les deja a su propia inventiva. Este punto de vista es muy negativo y triste, y es frecuentemente el resultado de la apatía mental. Uno que había aprendido a apreciar una manera de pensar correcta y constructiva, declaró que el que goza de la soledad es realmente demasiado activo y ocupado para sentirse sólo.

Es provechoso descubrir, si estamos expresando eficacia espiritual, tanto estando solos como en nuestro contacto con otra gente. San Pablo escribió: "Porque vosotros, hermanos, habéis sido llamados a la libertad; sólo que no uséis vuestra libertad para dar ocasión a la carne; sino antes, por medio del amor, servíos los unos a los otros." Sea el que sea el ambiente en que vivamos, pensamientos libres, verdaderos y constructivos pueden ser nuestros, y llegan a ser operativos cuando eliminamos los motivos e intentos egoístas y servimos "por medio del amor . . . los unos a los otros". La eficacia y el servicio están unidos estrechamente. El mejor servicio consiste muchas veces en pensamientos silenciosos, pensamientos correctos. Las hazañas más grandes del mundo se han llevado a cabo por medio del deseo altruísta y lleno de amor de ayudar, elevar y beneficiar a la humanidad.

Eficacia es muchas veces sinónimo con hacer, y sin embargo no necesitamos nunca creer que la eficacia implica que debemos de correr de un lado para otro expresando actividad incesante. Ni se expresa tampoco en un cumplimiento del deber rígido e inflexible, ni en categorías frías y trivialidades humanas. Una actividad progresiva y remunerativa es el resultado de una manera de pensar espiritual. Todos los que hayan estudiado el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, han gozado de cierta medida de progreso en el sentido de aprender a pensar de acuerdo con la verdad, porque aprenden en este libro, según leemos en la página 480, que "tanto la mentalidad como la acción es gobernada por la Mente,—está en Dios, el origen y el gobernador de todo lo que la Ciencia revela." Si se considera la eficacia sólo desde el punto de vista de la actividad física, el individuo puede tropezar contra un obstáculo ignorado; porque el sentido humano del amor nos engaña a veces a tomar sobre nosotros obligaciones que corresponden a otros. Esto significa un disipar de nuestro tiempo y de nuestros talentos, como también un impedimento para el desarrollo independiente de algún amigo, si hacemos la obra que él debiera de hacer. Tal servicio oneroso no significaría verdadera eficacia y sólo fomentaría el egoísmo, la irritación y el fastidio. Cada persona progresa en la proporción en que se dispone y esfuerza ella misma a servir a su prójimo, y no por lo que otra persona pueda hacer por ella.

El Maestro del cristianismo pronunció en pocas palabras el ideal más alto del servicio eficaz: "Lo que quisiéreis que los hombres hicieren con vosotros, haced vosotros también así con ellos." Recordemos que esto se refiere tanto a los pensamientos que proyectemos como a las obras que hagamos por otros. Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en su libro NO Y SI (NO AND YES) (pág. 41): "La vida de Cristo es el ejemplo perfecto; y comparar la vida mortal con este modelo es someterla a un escrutinio severo." Mucho se podría ganar si de vez en cuando sometiéramos nuestras vidas a este "escrutinio severo", comparándolas con la vida del Maestro, el cual dijo que "no vino para ser servido, sino para servir". Por ejemplo, ¿somos siempre amables, rectos, mansos, bondadosos? ¿Estamos curando y venciendo la enfermedad y el pecado? ¿Estamos sirviendo sólo a un Dios? ¿Estamos separando el mal de nuestro concepto del hombre, y buscamos y estimamos sólo lo bueno? No podemos vivir solamente para nosotros, si queremos ser los discípulos de Cristo Jesús. Si uno acoge el mal, y sostiene remordimientos melancólicos u odios amargos se daña a sí mismo más que a ninguno, y se excluye de la capacidad de poder expresar actividad eficaz. Pero el que se acuerde de que el verdadero espíritu de servicio es esencialmente espiritual, encontrará que se mantiene y se sostiene en la posición y actitud correcta para dar y recibir.

Cuando Jesús dijo: "Vosotros sois la sal de la tierra", presentó una declaración sencilla de la eficacia. Así como la sal da sabor y mejora el gusto de la comida, de igual manera el Cristiano de hoy puede mejorar el "sabor" de su ambiente,—elevar su atmósfera mental. El poder de un pensamiento comprensivo, de una palabra oportuna, de un gesto perdonador, un silencio benévolo, una sonrisa bondadosa, tolerancia en puntos de vista contrarios, una integridad amable, pueden tener una influencia grande para el bien y beneficiar hasta en su estado de salud a cada individuo en la esfera de su influencia. No debiéramos recordar faltas y fracasos pasados de una manera que impida nuestro progreso presente; pero un rechazamiento sincero del pecado y de la imprudencia, combinado con la resolución firme de llevar a efecto una regeneración verdadera con ambiciones y costumbres más dignas y más espirituales, nos traerá salvación y satisfacción. El bien espiritual no puede volverse en mal, ni perjudicar a otro, ni tampoco a su propio ambiente propicio. El adelantamiento de nosotros mismos siempre es constructivo, estimable y de valor para nuestro propio ambiente.

El hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Dios refleja en perfección a su creador perfecto. El entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana capacita a cada uno de nosotros para imitar en cierto grado la vida de Cristo Jesús. La sinceridad es más deseable que el genio; es esencial para la eficacia verdadera, y nos capacita para no creer en la materia ni en las leyes materiales, para ser leales a la herencia divina del hombre y expresar de esta manera nuestra identidad verdadera con bondad. Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Eficacia significa: hacer bien tanto en el interés propio como en el de los demás" (Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre para el año 1900, pág. 8), y en la medida que uno cumpla con la ley de Dios, su amor llega a ser imparcial y universal.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Usefulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are individuals who do not like to be alone; their concept of solitude is not a happy one, for to them it savors of boredom, ennui, idleness, fear, and doubt. Some even go so far as to claim they have nothing to do when left to their own devices. Such a viewpoint is joyless and negative, and is frequently the outcome of mental apathy. One who had learned to value right thinking declared that one enjoying solitude is too useful and busy to be lonesome.

It is profitable to discover that whether we are much alone or our days are spent in constant contact with people, usefulness is spiritually ours. Paul wrote, "Brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another." Whatever the environment, free, truthful, constructive thinking may be ours; it becomes useful when we discard selfish motives and aims and "by love serve one another." Usefulness and service are closely related. We may often best serve silently, by right thinking. The greatest achievements of the world have been accomplished through unselfish, loving desire to help, elevate, benefit mankind.

Usefulness is oftentimes synonymous with doing, yet we need never feel that usefulness is dependent on rushing about in the midst of seething action. Neither is it expressed in stern, uncompromising performance of duty, in cold categories, or human platitudes. Remunerative, advancing activity is the resultant of spiritual thinking. All students of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, have rejoiced in some measure of progress along this line of righteousness, for they learn therein, as is stated on page 480, that "consciousness, as well as action, is governed by Mind,—is in God, the origin and governor of all that Science reveals." If usefulness is considered from the standpoint of physical activity only, the individual may stumble against a snag, for the human sense of love sometimes deludes one into assuming obligations that should devolve on others. It is a diversion of our own time and talents, as well as a hindrance to the self-reliance and development of a friend, if we take over the task that rightly belongs to him. Such burdensome service is not true usefulness, and engenders selfishness, irritation, weariness. Each individual grows by his own efforts and willingness to serve, and not by what another may do for him.

The master Christian expressed in a few words the highest ideal of usefulness: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Let us remember that this applies to the sort of thoughts we extend, as well as to the deeds we do for others. Mrs. Eddy tells us in "No and Yes" (p. 41), "The life of Christ is the perfect example; and to compare mortal lives with this model is to subject them to severe scrutiny." Much may be gained from occasional "severe scrutiny" of our lives in comparison with that of the Master, who declared that he came "not to be ministered unto, but to minister." For instance, are we always loving, honest, kind? Are we healing and overcoming sickness and sin? Are we serving but the one God? Are we separating evil from our sense of man in our thought, and are we seeking and cherishing only the good? We cannot live to ourselves alone if we would be Christ Jesus' disciples. One who entertains evil, hugging bitter, morose regrets or hates, harms himself most of all and shuts himself off from expressing helpfulness. But he who remembers that true service is essentially spiritual will find that he is constantly maintained and sustained in the correct attitude and place for giving and receiving.

When Jesus said, "Ye are the salt of the earth," he presented a simple reminder of usefulness. As salt emphasizes the flavor and enhances the taste of food, so the Christian of today may improve the "flavor" of his surroundings, elevate his mental atmosphere. The power of understanding thought, a word spoken in season, a forgiving gesture, a good-humored silence, an uncritical smile, tolerance of opposing viewpoints, cheerful maintenance of integrity, are far-reaching and health-bestowing. We should not relive past mistakes or failures to the detriment of present worth; but frank rejection of sin and folly, combined with firm resolve to build character with more divinely worthy ambitions and habits, brings satisfaction and salvation. Spiritual good cannot drift into evil, nor in any way harm another or its own useful surroundings. Self-improvement is always constructive, estimable, of value to one's environment.

Man as the image and likeness of God reflects perfectly his perfect creator. The understanding of Christian Science enables each of us to emulate in some degree the life of Christ Jesus. Sincerity is more to be desired than genius; it is essential to true usefulness, and empowers us to discredit matter and material laws, to be true to man's divine heritage, and thus express our real selfhood in goodness. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Usefulness is doing rightly by yourself and others" (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 8); and as one fulfills God's law, one's love becomes impartial and universal.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

Winter Night

I STEPPED into an etching,
Black and white,
The whole earth stabbed with points
Of crystal light;
And then a flock of stars
Fell through
And from each frosted barb
Sharp flames of blue,
Of orange, crimson, purple,
Flashed like steel
On steel, until the night
Was one mad reel
Of color, like a broken
Rainbow hurled
In formless beauty
On a startled world.

MARION DOYLE

Full Moon Across the Freshly Fallen Snow

FULL moon across the freshly fallen snow,
Across the bitter cold—full moon;
Painting in stretching shadows on the white,
The duplicate of trees;

Drawing the intimate tracery of the twigs
And winter buds perfect upon the covering
Of snow that stills the world,
Beneath the stars!

Full moon—that lightens every dazzling line
Of windswept drifts standing in long and layered mass,
Still mobile to the wind;
Across the drifts, full moon!

—MAUD STYE, in "Songs and Solaces." (Boston: Stratford.)

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National League to Meet Friday — U. S. Polo Handicaps Revised — By-Plays

National League Will Soon Decide Fate of Braves

Friday's Special Meeting Must Straighten Out Boston's Problem

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Club owners of the National League, called into special session here this Friday by President Ford C. Frick, either must find some means of recovering the use of Braves Field for the financially-harassed Boston club, meanwhile barring its use for dog-racing, or else face the alternative of operating a seven-club circuit this year.

Any last, lingering prospect of moving the Boston Nationals into Fenway Park, home of the rival Red Sox, was dispelled yesterday by Thomas A. Yawkey, millionaire owner of the American League club.

"I have rejected the idea of having the Braves use Fenway Park for several reasons, but chiefly because I desire to make it exclusively the home of the Red Sox," Yawkey told the Associated Press. "We have built up a team and we rebuilt the park. We do not want any other tenant.

"Of course, in an emergency where the Braves lost the use of their field for reasons beyond their control, such as a fire, I would be glad to give them temporary use of our grounds. However, as matters stand now, Braves Field still can be used for baseball. If it isn't it's due to internal affairs with which I am not concerned. Fenway Park is not available as a place of refuge."

Frick declared the special league meeting must solve the Boston problem, whether it takes one day or 10 days. He expects a full representation of National League clubs.

Apparently the main hope of keeping the Braves in the league, of which they are a charter member, lies in the fact the owners of Braves Field have not yet closed the deal for rental of the park to the Boston Kennel Club. The ball club has had notice of its eviction, for non-payment of rent, and the dog-track license has been applied for, but it remains possible to reorganize the Braves and try to save the old homestead.

It appears likely that any reorganization will mean the retirement of Emil E. Fuchs as president of the Braves. Hard hit by financial reverses, it is not believed he can survive the latest setback. Financially, the Braves have been pretty much in the hands of Charles F. Adams for some time. His son, Weston Adams, is vice-president.

Speculation is still rife as to the possibility of reorganizing the Braves with some noteworthy figure, such as Babe Ruth, as playing manager. It is a fact that C. F. Adams discussed this possibility with Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees, but it has gone no further. It is generally believed that Ruppert wants Ruth for at least one more year and will keep him on the Yankee pay roll.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 (AP)—Ernest Savard, prominent Montreal businessman and director of the Montreal Royals of the International League, indicated today he might be interested in a proposal to bring the Boston Braves, now without a playing field, to Montreal. Savard said he "might listen to a proposition," but declared he would not "go looking" for the Braves.

M. C. C. Team Scores 348

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 16 (Canadian Press)—Scoring 348 in its first innings, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club yesterday left Trinidad's eleven a hard task in their three-day match. Before stumps were drawn, however, the home team made 60 for the loss of two wickets.

Lewis Replaces McCain

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16 (AP)—Alexander G. Lewis, a senior from Jersey City, yesterday was chosen to replace John G. McCain of Kittanning, Penna., as captain of the Princeton University gymnastic team. McCain resigned to put all his time on his studies.

Almost a Referee But Twice Other Duties Call 'Buck'

Reared in a family of athletes, it is not unusual or unexpected that George J. "Buck" Boucher should be amazing the hockey world with his managerial handling of the lowly, inexperienced St. Louis Eagles in the National Hockey League. Buck is the eldest brother of the hockey family. Frank is center-ice star for New York Rangers today, Billy formerly held down right wing on the Morenz-Joliat line for Canadiens and is coaching amateur hockey in Montreal now, and a third brother passed on a few seasons back after playing minor league hockey. Their father, Tom, is ranked among Canada's great athletes of the past. The family hails from Ottawa, Canada.

George was born Aug. 17, 1895 and began his early hockey career with Aberdeens of the Ottawa City League in 1910. He turned professional with the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey Association in 1915 and then played 13 consecutive seasons with that club, being sold to Montreal during the 1928-29 season. He spent three seasons with Maroons and apparently ended his long and brilliant career as a defenseman right here in Boston when he broke his leg, checking Dutch Gainor in the playoffs of 1931.

Managed Boston Cubs

Then came two odd incidents for record on the pages of his hockey scrap book. Seemingly through as a player, he was being instructed in refereeing when Chicago contacted the league president, Frank Calder, for an experienced defenseman to help drill the inexperienced Hawk rear guard. George Boucher was in Calder's office and soon was en route to Chicago for active duty again. After that season he managed the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League and won the league title.

Last season his home town called him to handle the depleted ranks of the Senators. He did a fine job, signing several amateur recruits, among them being Max Kaminsky, Jerry Shannon, Scotty Bowman, and Jeff Kalbfleisch. Lacking veteran experience to balance, the team could not prosper and when the club transferred to St. Louis this season George was forgotten in favor of another all-time Ottawa great, Eddie Gerard.

Goes to St. Louis

Back to the referee angle went "Buck" Boucher. Again he invaded President Calder's office and again the call came. On the night he would have handled his first assignment as referee, Dec. 13, he was back holding the managerial reins, watching his St. Louis Eagles take an 11-to-2 drubbing. Since then the Eagles have spurted in every way except good fortune. They have won three, tied three and lost five, three of the defeats being by one-goal margins.

Boucher has one of the most pleasing personalities in hockey. He is a big man in size, congenial in nature and the type of character for whom hockey players extend themselves to the utmost. Especially do the youngsters admire, respect and strive to give him their best in every game played. In return they receive good treatment and know that their manager will back them to the limit in every difficulty and give them every show possible.

Wilson Signs With Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16 (AP)—Hack Wilson, former major league outfielder, has signed a contract to play with the Albany Senators in the International League, Walter Smallwood, business manager of the club, announced yesterday. The former home-run king of the National League will leave for Hot Springs, Ark., at once to get into condition, Smallwood said. He was made a free agent following his release by the Philadelphia Nationals last season. He played 67 games with Brooklyn and seven with Philadelphia last season. He had a batting average of .245.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	5	7	74	57	31
Providence	10	4	8	57	57	24
Quebec	11	2	10	64	50	24
Philadelphia	9	2	13	51	72	20
New Haven	8	3	13	61	71	19

Result Jan. 15

Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2.

Dodgers Offered Franchise

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have an invitation from President P. B. Farrell of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League to take over the Reading, Penna., franchise, Bob Quinn, general manager of the Dodgers, was to go to Reading today to look over the situation and see whether it is advisable to take over the minor league class A club as a farm.

Handling Eagles

By a Staff Photographer

George Boucher

Edith Drury Wins From Eleonora R. Sears, 3—1

Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., a student at Radcliffe College, advanced to the final round of the Massachusetts women's squash racquets championship this morning at the expense of Eleonora R. Sears of Boston. Miss Drury had to play four games to eliminate Miss Sears, a former champion, who was runnerup in the 1934 tournament. The score: 15—3, 6—15, 15—7, 18—14.

Miss Drury will play the winner of the other semifinal-round match, scheduled for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Harvard Club of Boston, between Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Weston, the defending champion, and Virginia Ellis of Brookline. Mrs. Howe also holds the championship of the United States. There will be a small admission charge for Thursday's semifinal match. The general public is invited to attend.

Miss Drury jumped into an early lead against Miss Sears, dropping only three points in the opening game. Miss Sears, who never gives up, came right back and won the second game with the loss of only six points. The third game was all in the Radcliffe girl's favor, but the deciding game was closely fought all the way with Miss Drury winning it by the narrow margin of two points.

Virginia Ellis advanced to the semifinal round yesterday, defeating Harriet (Patsy) Fuller of Boston in straight games. The score: 15—13, 15—10, 15—12.

Canada Not to Play N. A. Davis Cup Tie This Year

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (AP)—For the first time in more than a score of years, Canada will not play the tie in the North American zone of the Davis Cup competition this year, Philip D. Lyons, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, announced yesterday.

Failure to persuade the United States to play the series later in the year that hitherto, which would give the Canadian players more time to get into condition, was given as the reason for the withdrawal. In past years the Canadian-United States tie has been played early in May.

The Dominion plans to send several players to Wimbledon and then tour the British Isles.

Ghezzi Wins Golf Playoff

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP)—Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., won the Los Angeles open golf title yesterday by conquering John Revolta of Milwaukee in an 18-hole playoff. The stalwart easterner outdrove and outstayed his slight opponent to score a 73 on the soggy, wind-swept course. They were tied Monday after 72 holes of medal play, with 285 strokes. Revolta needed 75 to get around the difficult par-70 layout yesterday. No money was involved and only the title was at stake. The two youthful players Monday decided to split first and second money, which gave each $1075. They picked up an additional $100 yesterday, splitting the gate receipts.

Tilden and Vines Win Again

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (AP)—Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines made short work of a straight-set 8—6, 6—3 triumph over professional tennis' newest recruits, the Davis Cup doubles stars, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, here last night before 2000 persons. Vines kept his record of singles victories over Stoefen intact as he rallied brilliantly after a slow start to win, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0. Stoefen has yet to win a singles match in this current tour.

League Leaders Add to Margins In Hockey Race

Toronto and Bruins Win as Black Hawks and Maroons Falter

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	2	9	59	52	30
Chicago	10	3	10	52	46	27
Detroit	11	3	10	63	47	25
Rangers	9	3	11	54	69	21

Canadian Division

Toronto	19	2	5	79	52	40
Montreal	12	2	9	58	40	26
Americans	7	5	12	49	60	19
Canadiens	6	3	12	40	57	15
St. Louis	5	3	17	39	70	13

Results Jan. 15

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 1; Montreal 0, overtime.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2.
Americans 1, Rangers 1, overtime.

Both Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins, respective leaders of the Canadian and American group standings of the National Hockey League, increased their margins as a result of last night's play. Bruins outscored the rampaging St. Louis Eagles at Boston, 5—3, and Toronto edged the Stanley Cup champions, Chicago Black Hawks, at Chicago, 3—2. Other games saw Detroit Red Wings beat Montreal Maroons, 1—0, in overtime on Montreal ice and the two New York teams, Americans and Rangers, tie, 1 to 1.

The Toronto victory was helpful to the Bruins and the Red Wings aided Toronto by beating Maroons, Chicago and Montreal being the second-place teams. Detroit crept closer to Chicago in the American group and now trails by only one full game.

Use Rubber Mat

At the Boston game many things occurred. The refrigeration system at the Boston Garden fouled in the morning and a patch of ice surface about eight feet square failed to freeze. A rubber mat covered the surface and the teams changed goals every 10 minutes to share equally the handicap.

The two presidents of the competing clubs, C. F. Adams of the Bruins and Redmond Quain of St. Louis, attended, and an unexpected guest in the person of the league president, Frank Calder, also lent prestige to the gathering. Then the two clubs proceeded to put on the most hectic contest of the local season. Neither the important personages present nor the faulty surface could have influenced matters.

Three times the Eagles came from behind to tie the score, only losing out in the last minute of play. Speed and body-checking featured. Personalities crept into the contest and four major penalties were called for fighting. One goal came in the first period, two in the second and then five in the third.

Chicago Took Lead

Chicago took a 2-to-1 lead in the first period against Toronto, but the visitors tied the score in the second session and Charley Conacher, leading league scorer, tipped the balance in the third period with a solo goal in the first five minutes. Penalties favored the scoring, each team being short one man through infractions on each of the first four goals.

John Ross Roach and Alex Connell, two veteran goalies of Detroit and Montreal, respectively, and years ago goalies for Toronto and Ottawa, hooked up in an old-time battle at Montreal. Both held out all efforts of attackers during the regulation 60 minutes, but in the first two minutes of overtime Johnny Sorrell punctured Alex Connell's defense after combining with Cooney Weiland and Larry Aurie.

No fewer than 13,000 hockey fans swarmed into New York Madison Square Garden to view the fourth intra-city contest between Amerks and Rangers. The two teams skated and battled furiously through 70 minutes of hockey to a one-all decision. Rangers scored in the first period when Earl Seibert and Cecil Dillon broke clear with Ching Johnson in the penalty box. Amerks tied in the second session when Dave Schriner passed out from behind the Ranger net to Art Chapman. Rangers had the better of the play most of the way.

Schroeder Wins the 5000

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Eddie Schroeder of Chicago last night won the 5000-meter event of the Olympic skating trials here, thereby making it impossible to name a third man to the United States team which will compete at Berlin in 1936 until after the final event Sunday. The graceful Chicagoan, who made the distance last night in 8m. 57s., assured himself a place on the team last Sunday, when he won the 1500-meter event. Delbert Lamb of Chicago won the 500-meter event in the first day's trials, and the 10,000-meter event is the only one in which the winner remains to be determined. Officials of the meet have decided one man cannot represent the United States in more than one event, and the third and fourth places will not be known until the last event.

Dunlap and Scofield in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 16—George T. Dunlap Jr., former United States amateur golf champion, advanced to the final round of the Pinehurst Country Club's annual mid-January tournament with his partner, E. L. Scofield of New York. They defeated E. C. and F. T. Keating of New York in the semifinals, 3 and 2. Eric Thompson of St. Andrews, N. B., and J. P. Williamson of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., playing in the lower half of the draw, also advanced to the final. They defeated S. Y. Ramage of Oil City, Penna., and J. T. Newton of Monroe, N. Y., 5 and 4.

New York Women Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—New York won the metropolitan intersectional women's team squash racquets championship when it captured both ends of the third round on the courts of the Cosmopolitan Club, yesterday. In the morning its team beat the Westchester County team, 6—1, and in the afternoon disposed of New Jersey, 5—2. As they also won last week at Plainfield Country Club, while Westchester won at Ardsley in the first round, this gave them the final victory.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	14	2	8	55	53	28
Detroit	11	5	9	52	50	27
Cleveland	10	0	10	54	57	20
Buffalo	10	3	10	52	50	20
Windsor	9	3	12	51	56	18
Syracuse	8	1	13	53	61	16

Result Jan. 15

Detroit 4, London 1.

Will Rogers Jr. Leads Stanford Polo Team

By the Associated Press

Palo Alto, Calif., Jan. 16

WHEN Stanford's poloists ride out to meet intercollegiate and club opponents this spring they'll have Will Rogers Jr., son of the humorist, as their captain.

Young Rogers, who prefers to be known as "Bill," plays the number two position.

Worcester Tech To Offer Major Scholarships

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Prof. Herbert F. Taylor, Worcester Polytechnic alumni secretary, who recently startled the academic-athletic world by announcing that Tech wanted athletes, with, of course, top rating as scholars, said yesterday that Tech would offer nine scholarships worth $400 to $450 for incoming freshmen.

Five major scholarships of $450 have been allotted, he said, one to each of five districts—Greater Boston, Western Massachusetts, Connecticut, Westchester and Long Island, and Northern New Jersey. Alumni in four other districts, he said, have agreed to furnish $400 scholarships for students in their districts to be selected by them. These districts are Western New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Washington, D. C. In addition, he added, Tech is also offering "several" matriculation scholarships of $300, all to be awarded on the same basis; the basis being first, scholarship ranking; second, athletic and leadership ability, and third, maturity and personality.

Following Professor Taylor's first announcement, in an alumni publication, in which he asked alumni who were tired of watching their school go down to the usual defeat to keep an eye peeled for likely candidates, he received a number of applications, he said. Professor Taylor averred he told the applicants that Tech was not furnishing hotel accommodations for halfbacks and that its entrance requirements were distinctly difficult.

Brundage Is Awarded 1934 Service Trophy

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Avery Brundage of Chicago, for six years president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and now head of the American Olympic Committee, has been awarded the James E. Sullivan Service Trophy for 1934.

The award was made for the first time last year, when it was presented to Col. William May Garland, Los Angeles, chairman of the organizing committee for the 1932 Olympic Games.

In citing Brundage for the trophy, the memorial committee called him a "great leader, a fine executive and administrator and one largely responsible for bringing together the several warring factions in amateur sports."

College Basketball Results

Akron 29, Kent 24.
Alabama 38, Mississippi 26.
Amherst 27, Trinity 23.
Beloit 32, Lake Forest 25.
Capital 32, Ohio Northern 26.
Carnegie Tech 34, Geneva 29.
Columbia 44, Yale 31.
Creighton 31, Marquette 29 (overtime).
Davidson 36, Catawba 31.
Drake 44, Washington 22.
Duquesne 51, Loyola 22.
Erskine 37, Presbyterian 32.
Geo. Washington 35, Emory & Henry 28.
Grinnell 28, Washburn 19.
Iowa State 29, Kansas State 25.
Kansas 50, Oklahoma 23.
Kentucky 66, Chattanooga 19.
Kentucky Wesleyan 35, Morehead 30.
Manhattan 27, Niagara 25.
Millsaps 42, Birmingham Southern 37.
Rice Institute 36, Texas Christian 24.
St. Ambrose 36, Buena Vista 22.
S. D. State 34, Morningside 25.
Upper Iowa 47, Central 35.
Villanova 46, Bucknell 30.
Vermont 43, Norwich 25.
Wittenberg 36, Heidelberg 17.

Seven of Seeded Players Advance In Martin Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Though seven of the seeded players came through to the fourth round, the lone exception being the result of a default, several found that the new courts of the Yale Club gave them unpleasantly close battles as the third round of the Clyde Martin invitation squash tennis tournament was completed yesterday.

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, winner of the recent handicap, was close to defeat at the hands of William P. Hoffman, a Class B player of Bayside Tennis Club, when the latter won the first game and led all at 11—5, in the second. But he managed to win by extra points, and took the third game and match, 9—15, 18—14, 15—7. Rowland B. Haines, former national champion, also of Columbia University Club, was also threatened by Joseph J. Lordi, another Class B player, who took the first game and forced extra points in the second, only to lose at 9—15, 18—16, 15—12.

Other stars carried to three games included Frank R. Hanson Jr., who encountered Jerome C. Lyons, making his first appearance of the season, Edward R. Larigan, national veteran champion, who encountered A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., who dropped the second game to E. L. Kilroe, another of the Class B players.

One of the best victories of the day went to Lawrence H. Sonneborn of the home club, the last of the champion team of 1925, which Clyde Martin captained, to remain in active play. He met Franklin V. Brodil, another of the unbeaten Columbia University Club team, and defeated him at 15—6, 9—15, 18—13.

Another unexpected victory went to Harold Ablowich of City Athletic Club, who defeated R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, who ranks 12, while Ablowich reached Class A last year for the first time, and is ranked twenty-fifth.

Three members of Class B still lingered among the elect, when Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club leader, was compelled to default to R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, while Gerard T. Baxter, last year Class C champion, defeated Henry A. Haines, No. 35 last year, and J. S. Becker of the home club eliminated Nathan H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, No. 27. There are now seven of the first 10, six other Class A players, and three Class B players surviving among the 16.

New Sports Committee Is Formed at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16 (AP)—Cornell University authorities yesterday announced the formation of the faculty-trustee-alumni committee on athletics demanded last spring by a student petition.

The students asked a reorganization of the university's athletic affairs and the creation of an athletic fund to support teams in years when the revenue from games was insufficient. A short time ago Cornell was forced to withdraw official support from various minor sports teams and only recently took a few back into the fold after they had operated on a "cash-and-carry" basis.

In response to the student petition, the committee to consider organization of the athletic interests was authorized by the trustees and an interim committee on athletic control, composed of Prof. Herman Diederichs, Prof. Donald English and Charles D. Bostwick, university comptroller, was formed.

Larkins to Coach Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 16 (AP)—Richard C. Larkins, member of Ohio State University's coaching staff since his graduation there in 1930, was appointed football coach and a member of the department of physical education of the University of Rochester at a special meeting of the board of control yesterday. Larkins succeeds Tom Davies, who resigned in October, after nine years' service.

Cascarella Has Signed

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Joe Cascarella, right-handed pitcher, said yesterday he has signed his 1935 contract with the Philadelphia Athletics. Terms were not announced.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Future of the Braves

FOR the first time in a long while a special meeting of the club owners of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs has been called, and there is no question but what the one which will be held in New York City this coming Friday will be a very important one. Followers of professional baseball are awaiting its outcome with much interest. When the State of Massachusetts voted to license dog racing, it was reported that Judge Emil E. Fuchs, owner of the Braves, was going to take out a license and hold such races at Braves Field; but Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball, vehemently opposed such a step, and Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, also entered opposition. The result was that, at the annual meeting in December, Judge Fuchs announced that he would not do anything which the National League owners were opposed to, and so the subject was apparently dropped.

Lease on Field Canceled

Announcement is now made that the Gaffney estate, which rented Braves Field to the baseball club, has canceled the lease, which was said to run to 1946, with the result that the Braves cannot play at that park. As President Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox has announced that he will not lease Fenway Park to the National League club, it is a case of the Braves being all dressed up and no place to play. This is, from a baseball point of view, truly alarming, and it is no wonder that the other club owners are holding a meeting to try to straighten things out. There seem to be only three solutions to the situation. One is to get back the lease on Braves Field, another is to secure Fenway Park, and the third to find some other place to play. We should suppose that, if whatever amount of money may be due the Gaffney estate for back rent were paid up, the Braves would continue to hold the lease. So far as Fenway Park is concerned, it is quite evident that the Braves cannot play there unless there is a real emergency, and in that case it would simply be a temporary arrangement. As to the third, no doubt a location could be found; but it would take considerable time and money to develop a new park, and, if the Braves are losing Braves Field because they have been unable to pay their rent, it is hard to figure out how they are going to raise the money to build a new park.

Boston Always in the League

It is inconceivable that Boston should not have a club in the National League. Ever since that organization was formed in 1876 and during the five years previous, when the organization was known as the National Association, Boston has had a club in the circuit. In fact, there was a time when Boston not only had a club but it did much to help other clubs. Of late years the team has not done any too well, although the seasons of 1933 and 1934 were both fairly good. Now it looks as if the owners of the Braves would have to look to the other club owners to help them straighten out their present difficulties. That Judge Landis and President Frick will not compromise in any way in their stand against dog racing is certain, and we compliment them for this; but we cannot help feeling that some way will be found for keeping the Braves in Boston. Any other course would deprive the senior major baseball league of one of the best sport cities in the United States.

* * *

From the Diamond to the Mayoralty

Nap Rucker, the veteran left-handed pitcher of the Brooklyn Nationals, who was with that club 27 years, 10 of them as a pitcher and 15 as a scout, was recently notified that they would not renew his contract for 1935, but we doubt if he was very much disturbed over that announcement, as he became Mayor of Roswell, Ga., last Monday.

United States Loses All Of Its 10-Goal Handicap Players

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—For the first time in the modern era of polo in the United States, there will be no person listed on the handicap list of the United States Polo Association with a handicap of 10. Since 1917, the days of Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Devereux Milburn and the Waterburys, there have always been one or more players of the game listed at the limit handicap; but the handicap committee of the United States Polo Association yesterday demoted Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the last of the Old Guard, as well as Cecil Smith and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the latest additions to the roll of honor, to lower imposts for the events of 1935.

Hitchcock, following his accident in the East-West match of 1934, has not showed the skill which carried him to the top for so many years, and the defeat of the West team, on which Smith and Boeseke played last summer at Meadow Brook, brought about the other changes. The lone promotions into higher position naturally came to the Eastern team, with Winston F. C. Guest, who headed that team, and his nephew, Michael G. Phipps, and William Post 2d, the leaders.

Of those whose handicaps were lowered, Boeseke received the greatest drop, going from 10 to 8, while Hitchcock and Smith were retained at 9. Eric Pedley and H. W. "Rube" Williams, both formerly at 8, and both members of the West team, were set at 7 with W. P. Dillingham, the Hawaiian player, and Harold E. Talbott Jr. dropping from 6 to 5.

Guest goes back to his old-time handicap of 9, from 8 last year, to pair with Hitchcock and Smith, while Phipps and Post are placed at 8, in company with Boeseke. Raymond Guest is the next to move up, from 6 to 7, while Robert L. Gerry Jr. and J. T. Mather, the Texan, are promoted from 5 to 6.

Of the eastern stars, James P. Mills, Stewart B. Iglehart and Elbridge T. Gerry are not disturbed, as are the father-and-son combination, Earle W. Hopping and Earle A. S. Hopping. Those now listed at 7 goals or better are:

Nine Goals

	From
Winston F. C. Guest, Meadow Brook Club	8
Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Sands Pt. Club	10
Cecil Smith, Austin, Texas., Polo Club	10

Eight Goals

E. J. Boeseke Jr., Midwick C. C.	10
Michael G. Phipps, Meadow Brook Club	7
William Post 2d, Aiken P. C.	7
Aidan Roark, Del Monte P. C.	7
James P. Mills, Bryn Mawr P. C.	7

Seven Goals

Raymond Guest, Meadow Brook Club	8
Eric C. Pedley, Midwick C. C.	8
H. W. Williams, Austin P. C.	8
E. T. Gerry, Meadow Brook Club	7
E. A. S. Hopping	7
Stewart B. Iglehart, Meadow Brook Club	7
Seymour H. Knox, East Aurora P. C.	7
Devereux Milburn, Meadow Brook Club	7
R. E. Strawbridge Jr., Bryn Mawr P. C.	7

College Hockey Results

Colby 7, Bowdoin 1.
Olympic Club 7, Harvard 4.
Williams 8, Middlebury 5.

Sporting Around the Hub

ONEYVILLE'S world-record medley relay swimming team, which set a new mark of 3m. 2-5s. at Portland, Maine, last Saturday night, may be seen on Saturday night when the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence has a dual meet with the Boston Y. M. C. A. natators in the Huntington Avenue Y pool. John Higgins, national champion and holder of the 100-meter world record, will take part in both the relay and breaststroke event. Matthew Chrostowski, spectacular 50-yard and 100-yard freestyle national interscholastic champion, and Russell Branch, Olneyville's outstanding backstroke swimmer, are the other two members of the record relay team.

* * *

Johnny Gagnon, right wing of the Boston Bruins, who was sold back to Canadiens recently, pending the return of Charlie Sands to action, leaves for Montreal tonight. He will play with his old teammates against the Toronto Maple Leafs tomorrow night, and appear at the Boston Garden Saturday night against the Bruins in the Canadiens' lineup.

* * *

Northeastern University will hold its second annual summer school for coaches June 24 to 29. Six prominent football coaches and an outstanding basketball instructor will make up the faculty. They are Richard C. (Dick) Harlow of Harvard, Andy Kerr of Colgate, Dr. John B. Sutherland of Pittsburgh, Frank Thomas of Alabama, Heartly Anderson of North Carolina State and Joe McKenney of Boston College, on football; and Paul D. (Tony) Hinkle of Butler on basketball. It is expected that the list of 170-odd students which attended the first session of the school will be larger this year. Harlow, who was one of last year's instructors, will stress offense, while Joe McKenney will specialize on defensive tactics. Hinkle will give his methods of teaching basketball. The school sessions will be 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 each day.

* * *

Harvard's newly appointed head coach of football, Dick Harlow, devoted Tuesday, the second day of his visit to Cambridge, to conferences with Edward L. Casey's 1934 staff. No decisions will be announced until the entire list of assistants is drawn up by the new Crimson coach. Adam Walsh, line coach; Wes Fesler, end coach, and Myles Lane, backfield instructor, were those in conference with Harlow yesterday. The new lineup is not expected to be made public for at least two weeks. William J. Bingham, director of Harvard athletics, has given Harlow complete freedom in choosing his assistants.

* * *

The University Club will hold its annual athletic night tomorrow. The events will include exhibitions of squash racquets, badminton, swimming and fancy diving. Badminton movies and a buffet supper will be high spots. The events will be under the direction of Ward Wilkins, chairman of the athletic committee.

* * *

The first indoor amateur canoe championships and water sports will be held in Boston's Mechanics Building, Feb. 2 to 9, under the direction and supervision of John P. Veader, and will be sponsored by the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. The events will consist of cedar shell tandem tug-o'-war, tilting, canoe-filling contest and one-man hand paddle. Championship medals as first and second prizes will be awarded for all events to the crews coming through in the finals, which will be conducted on the closing night of the show. A perpetual point trophy will go to the club or organization scoring the greatest number of points for the entire meet. Entry forms have been mailed to all Eastern Division American Canoe Association members, canoe clubs, schools, colleges and organizations interested in aquatic sports. Events are open to any persons residing within the New England states, and entries close Jan. 19.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Wednesday Night Dinners
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

There's Sea Tang in These Dishes From Maine Coast

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Food in the Down East Way

From Haddock Chowder and Salt Fish to Pan Dowdy

By Hazel Young
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Matinicus, Maine

THE Maine seacoast has been familiar ground during the last year to the reading public. Robert P. Tristram Coffin, writing in "Lost Paradise" about a Maine salt-water farm, has recaptured for many the shining days of childhood, and Mary Ellen Chase in her novel of Maine, "Mary Peters," has given us, according to one reviewer, "not a novel but a symphony."

We may not write symphonies of Maine but some of us do get almost lyrical when it comes to the food that you get "down East." Of course the surroundings probably have a lot to do with it. The crisp, salty air, clear and sparkling, makes you certain that nothing in the world can taste better than a haddock chowder!

To begin with, the haddock probably had not been out of the water more than an hour or so. You told the fisherman just which one you wanted and with a few deft motions the fish was cleaned, skinned and, as a small cord was expertly fitted into a little groove below the tail, equipped for carrying.

The methods of the State of Maine woman for making fish chowder are simple, and her results speak for themselves.

Haddock Chowder

Use
3 or 4 pound haddock, dressed and skinned. Slice thin
¾ pound salt pork. Try out in bottom of kettle (an old-fashioned iron kettle, if you have one). Slice
6 or 8 medium-sized potatoes. (A seasoned fisherman said that one secret of good chowder was to slice the potatoes "sluthering." This means to slice the potatoes with one edge thin and one edge thick. The dietitian would explain that the thin edge will cook more quickly, break off and the starchy particles will tend to thicken the broth.) Slice
6 or 8 small onions. Leave the onions out, if you prefer. Remove the crisp pieces of pork from the kettle. Put in a layer of potatoes, then a layer of onions and then the fish cut in two. Add alternate layers of potatoes and onions. Add
Cold water until you can just begin to see it. Cook moderately (about ¾ of an hour). Moisten
2 tablespoons flour with milk. Stir into
1½ quarts of rich milk. Pour into kettle when potatoes are done.
Pepper and salt.

Don't stir, but shake the kettle to mix well. Boil up until it thickens slightly. With a large fork remove the backbone of the fish. Let the chowder stand half an hour or so before serving. Serve with common split crackers.

Another dish that seems to taste better in Maine than anywhere else is:

Lobster Stew

Saute 3 or 4 minutes in a spider in a little butter the meat of 2 cold boiled lobsters. Add to
1 quart rich milk which has been heated in a double boiler. Add
Salt, pepper and butter. Let stand for a few minutes before serving.

Scrambled Eggs and Lobster

Scramble eggs in the usual manner and combine with cut-up lobster meat.

Calvin Coolidge, good New Englander that he was, liked a Salt Fish Dinner. More than one salt codfish was sent to the White House from Matinicus, Maine.

Salt Fish Dinner

Cube very fine
½ pound fat salt pork. Fry until crisp but not burned. This may be done in the oven. Strip off
1 pound salt fish. Place in cold water and bring nearly to the boiling point. Pour off hot water and repeat the process. Serve the fish and pork scraps with boiled potatoes and pickled beets or with fried apples.

Fried Apples

Slice and fry out
¼ pound salt pork. Remove crisp pork. Place in the fat
6 or 8 apples, not peeled but cored and cut in sixths or eighths.
Add
¾ cup molasses
½ cup water. Cook very slowly for an hour or more. This is a real old fashioned dish and was often served with pork chops.

On many of the islands along the Maine coast, cranberries grow in profusion and one of the favorite desserts is

Steamed Cranberry Pudding with Molasses Sauce

Sift
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons cream of tartar
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt. Work in
1 tablespoon lard. Add
½ cup sour milk with
¼ teaspoon soda dissolved in it. Mix and add
1 cup (scant) whole cranberries. Steam ¾ hour.

Molasses Sauce

Mix
2 tablespoons (heaping) flour
¾ cup molasses. Add
1 cup boiling water. Bring to boiling point and cook until there is no floury taste. Add
Butter size of walnut.
1 tablespoon vinegar.
Nutmeg.

This sauce is also served with Steamed Apple Pudding or Bowlins, a real old time dish which the housewife makes when she hasn't anything for dessert.

Bowlins

Break
1 egg in bowl. Add
1 cup sour milk. Stir together. Add
½ teaspon soda
Salt
Sifted flour until the batter will drop from a spoon. Fry in deep fat. Serve with plenty of molasses sauce.

In certain communities no church supper is complete without

Deep Custard Pie

A basin with a diameter of 8 inches and a depth of 3 inches is used. The dish is lined with pastry.
Break in bowl
7 eggs. Stir slightly. Add
1½ cups sugar and beat well with spoon. Add
3 or 4 cups of milk and cream.
Nutmeg and salt. Fill the crust and put in hot oven to brown. Then cook very moderately until done. Great care must be exercised in the baking.

Who can ever forget a real down East picnic? The picnic may be elaborate or simple, ranging from Boiled Lobster, Steamed Clams and all the fixings to Hot Dogs and Hamburg, but there's sure to be pie and cake and Joe Bunkers.

Joe Bunkers

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 cup raisins, run through the meat chopper.
2 lemons, grated rind and juice.
3 or 4 crackers, rolled fine.
Salt. Mix well. Make a rich pastry and roll thin. Cut in 4 inch squares. Put spoonful of mixture in center of each and fold over. Bake in an oven, moderately hot at first, reducing the heat.

The younger generation, with their desire for slender lines and graceful silhouettes may scorn Pork Pie, but many a person of the older, more hearty day will look back on the joys of its richness.

Apple Pork Pie or Pan Dowdy

Line a deep basin, bottom and sides, with rich pastry. Cover the bottom with a layer of sliced apples. Cover with a layer of very thinly sliced fat pork. Repeat until basin is filled. Use about three layers of each. Add ½ to ¾ cups molasses. Cover with perforated pastry. Bake in a slow oven three or four hours, longer if possible. Some people use a central round of pastry in the center of the pie also. The housewife always plans a big pie, so that it can be heated up for a second meal.

© Associated Press, London

Miss Rosalind Norman, Managing Director of the Model Transport Company, London, Demonstrating Some Model Airplanes, Made by Herself, to Boys at the Schoolboys' Exhibition at the White City, London. Part of Her Work Is Making Miniature Planes for Schools.

Makes Miniature Airplanes

Not Toys, but Complete Models for Serious Study

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN A mews in a fashionable part of London a young woman pilot, Miss Rosalind Norman, daughter of Sir Henry Norman (Bart.) has discovered a new outlet for successful creative ability. She has opened and runs a factory that makes miniature airplanes for the big air lines and airplane manufacturers.

"I felt that there was no real job for women in the air," explained this attractive woman, who is still in her early twenties, as she sat in her neat pale-blue and black office adjoining the factory which she controls. "So I looked round for something connected with the air that had not been exploited. I feel that there is a big future for miniature airplanes built on technical lines.

"For instance, it is quite the cheapest and easiest way for a manufacturer to exhibit numerous examples of what he produces And their transport is infinitesimal compared with the cost of transporting and exhibiting full-sized planes—even if the latter were possible, which it rarely is.

"The fact that I now know most of the big airplane firms has helped me to make a success of the venture," Miss Norman continued, "and of course it is an advantage to have one's own plane in which to carry out deliveries throughout the country. For instance, I wanted to show some special models in Switzerland recently and the time and cost of transport being considerable it was much simpler to fly over with them and show them off personally.

Her First Business

"No, I have had no previous experience in office or factory organization, but if one really goes into a problem its solution is never so difficult as it seems," added this original factory owner whose miniature planes may be seen in various parts of the world.

These miniature airplanes built in Miss Norman's factory do not fly, and are not intended for experiments in aerodynamics. Their main purpose is to enable manufacturers to visualize, without tremendous expense, just what the particular airplane they have in mind will actually look like.

Accuracy, down to the minutest detail, is of paramount importance in constructing these miniature models and they are built from dozens of blueprints, identical to those used for the original plans. The greatest difficulty is not in reproducing what is drawn on the plan, but in trying to visualize what the designer had in mind, and rendering it into a three-dimensional affair. For this a highly developed "model sense" is essential.

Much of the work undertaken is of a secret nature. Frequently an airplane manufacturer desires to experiment before putting the finished product on the market. With his ideas embodied in the solid form of a miniature replica he can test its possibilities with ease and dispatch, make his alterations and build the full-sized plane, confident that a satisfactory design will result and that he has wasted neither time nor money.

Accuracy Essential

The oustanding requirement in making these miniature planes, the smallest of which takes one person about 10 days to complete, is that they be absolutely similar to those they are intended to represent. None are allowed out of Miss Norman's keeping until she has satisfied herself on this point. Naturally she cannot, for obvious reasons, build every miniature in its entirety. Skilled craftsmen, engineers, carpenters and painters are all needed for the task. Rarely are two miniatures alike to the expeit; and even similarities in two designs need widely different treatment when being built in miniature.

Besides supplying miniatures to museums and schools, there are two other main branches to Miss Norman's work. The first is with suggested new air routes. Here again a quantity of blueprints are sent to the factory and two or three weeks later a miniature plane is ready for discussion and criticism among those concerned with the proposed air line.

Occasionally solid models are made, but generally those with interiors are shown in detail. For instance, in one small engine over 200 pieces had to be assembled to give an accurate representation. Sometimes it is necessary to show the seating accommodation of a proposed new air line and in such instances even the tiny taps of the wash-basin must be shown just as accurately as is the dihedral of a wing or the length of the fuselage.

Unusual Materials

Queer materials often do duty for some part of these miniatures. Empty cocoa and biscuit tins are great stand-bys. Hundreds of pins may be necessary for the multitudinous jointing and swiveling. And one air liner actually depended upon somebody's discarded chamois gloves for its smart covered seats!

Human hair, too, comes in useful for really tiny miniatures. The smallest model Miss Norman has ever made is dwarfed by a sixpence, whilst the largest is about four feet wing span. The ordinary miniature costs under £10, but special ones have run into between £70 and £80.

The second branch of work is with private owners. Today almost every private owner desires a model of his particular machine. Frequently a whole fleet of planes in which he is specially interested will also be displayed in miniature about his home. One day these miniature planes may be as eagerly sought after by collectors as those famous miniature ships so popular a generation or so ago and so scarce today.

HILDA MAXWELL

Shoe Lace Tip

When the tip comes off shoe laces, dip in a little sealing wax or paraffin, and rub between thumb and finger until it forms a point.

Mrs. H. P. J., Idaho

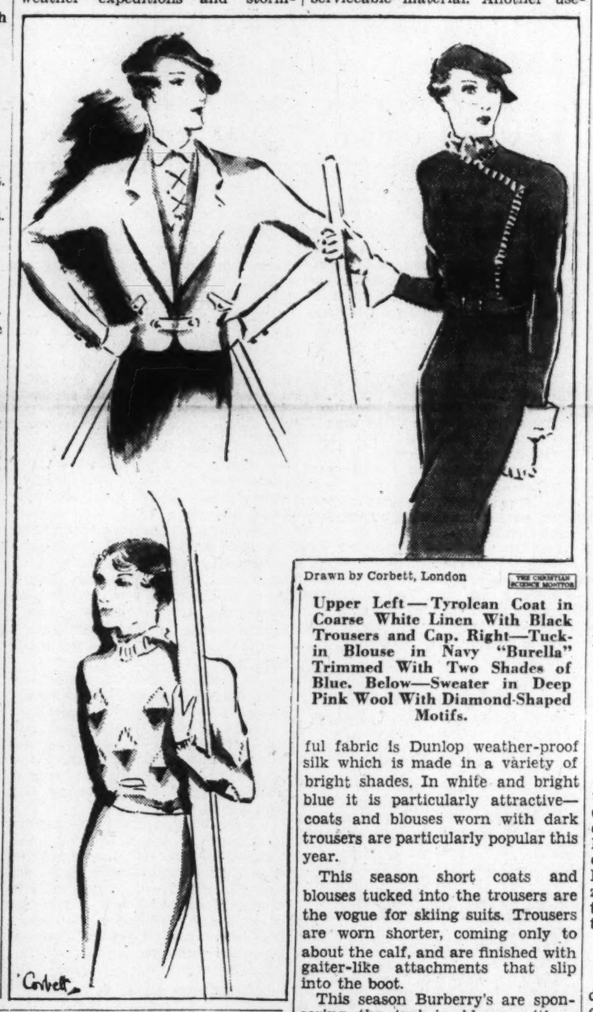
The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Dressed for King Winter's Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

TWO types of clothing are provided this season for winter sport outfits—those for fair-weather expeditions and storm-proof clothes for the more strenuous skiers. In storm-proof materials there is little variety, although styles change from year to year, and proofed gaberdine is still the most serviceable material. Another useful fabric is Dunlop weather-proof silk which is made in a variety of bright shades. In white and bright blue it is particularly attractive—coats and blouses worn with dark trousers are particularly popular this year.



Drawn by Corbett, London

Upper Left—Tyrolean Coat in Coarse White Linen With Black Trousers and Cap. Right—Tuck-in Blouse in Navy "Burella" Trimmed With Two Shades of Blue. Below—Sweater in Deep Pink Wool With Diamond-Shaped Motifs.

This season short coats and blouses tucked into the trousers are the vogue for skiing suits. Trousers are worn shorter, coming only to about the calf, and are finished with gaiter-like attachments that slip into the boot.

This season Burberry's are sponsoring the tuck-in blouse with a leather belt, and the right hand sketch in the attached illustration is one of their latest models, made in navy "burella," a weatherproof gaberdine, trimmed with two shades of blue. The Tyrolean coat, for fair weather, made in coarse linen, is featured by Fortnum and Mason. In white with aluminum buttons it looks smart with black trousers and cap. Another style of the same type is the page's coat, also trimmed with aluminum buttons. A style difficult to surpass for real comfort is the jumper blouse fastened with lacing, which Fortnum and Mason are showing. the slight fulness on the hips is held in with lacing. It can, if one pleases, be worn tucked into the trousers, which in this case are of "proof" linen or silk. From this firm too, comes a sweater with a scarf to match knitted in deep pink with diamond shaped motifs in white and navy.

For fine weather, knitted garments are pleasing. This season there is a strong tendency toward the Austrian peasant effects and colorings with bold designs. For a work-a-day sweater proper bright green trimmed with a white border at the wrist and at the end of the roll collar is smart, and considering the vogue for white, a white one with a navy or orange border looks well. Other jumpers have bold criss-cross effects. Another strong influence seen in tricot is the waffle design Mayfair Trades are featuring in their knitted suits. The skirt is finished with plain knitting about an inch wide, and a smart model has a three-quarter length cardigan coat to wear with a soft wool tuck-in jumper in light henna beige. Another pleasing color contrast is a suit of wine-tulip with a greenish sky blue blouse, or vice versa.

A vanity set—"The Drum and Sticks"—is popular for sports use. It is an amusing little contraption made in red, blue and white enamel, the compact shaped like a miniature drum, while the sticks, to match, hold lipstick.

Kitchen Kinks
From Our Readers

A Saving String

After pouring melted paraffin on top of a glass or jar filled with jelly, quickly lay a short length of cord or cotton string across the middle, leaving a short end over the side of the glass. When the paraffin hardens, the cord will be firmly frozen in place. When ready to serve the jelly, lift up the cord and the top will come off easily.

For Amateur Painters

When painting woodwork or window frames, use a piece of tin or cardboard several inches wide and about 15 inches long. Hold it against the wall paper, snugly against the wood work. In this way no accidental brush strokes will slip and mar the wall paper.

A Clean Paint Brush

After opening a can or bucket of paint jab two holes on either side of the can and stretch across a wire. Then, when there is too much paint on the brush, simply draw it across the wire. This serves to keep the paint fresh and prevents hardening on the sides of the can.

Mrs. M. S. D., Pennsylvania

Alaskan Gleanings From a Homemaker

Special from Monitor Bureau

Juneau, Alaska

In far away Alaska, especially in remote localities, one's ingenuity is sometimes put to severe tests, but as usual good comes from it. Through the aid of the home economics department of the Alaska College of Agriculture and School of Mines, homemakers are receiving valuable help and suggestions in home improvement. Some Alaskan gleanings which are herein given can be worked out by anyone who lives where there is a cold winter climate.

Butter, of course, is easily kept. When the winter supply comes on the last boat in the fall, it is taken and cached in an outhouse, where it soon freezes and remains intact for the winter. Powdered milk seems to be the favorite with these northern housewives, although canned milk will keep without difficulty in a dry cupboard where not allowed to freeze. One woman stirs her powdered milk the night before with an egg beater and lets it set over night, then she says it can hardly be discerned from fresh milk.

Lemon juice can be kept by squeezing the juice into a glass container containing a clean stick inserted into the jar, and then allowing the juice to freeze. The freezing process will push the stick upward and will not break the glass. When wanted, the juice can be thawed and will be as good as when fresh. Berry juices can be bottled while hot without sugar.

Here is one person's method for taking care of berry juice and using it. She says:

"Instead of making jelly at berry time, I can the hot, unsweetened juices of wild fruit in bottles. This has several advantages for me here. Bottles are more easily obtained than corks, and when the bottles cool, dip the tops in paraffin or melted candle. I find that the juice thus bottled does not lose any of its color or flavor. One would be surprised at the difference in comparing them. This way is also a saving of labor, for it is easy to cook up the juice as needed and make up a half dozen glasses at a time. This way is also economical, as no more is made than needed for the season.

"Besides using this juice for jells, I make a dessert by dropping dumplings into boiling juice, sweetened to taste, and in the spring when we have a craving for tart flavors, I use the juice for iced drinks. Aside from red currant juice, we like a combination of flavors. We are particularly fond of jelly made from two parts high-bush cranberries to one part of black currant."

Nosegays of Beads

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"HOW did it begin? I hardly know. In a very small way, I think; in an idle moment, when I was in need of a hobby."

As Miss Lewis was talking, her fingers moved rapidly among the fine sprays of bead flowers, twisting a tiny wire stem, lifting a brightly colored little head, arranging a leaf, making the metal and crystal beads glitter as if they were alive with dew.

"At first I used ordinary beads, but they did not satisfy me, and I knew they were liable to lose their color in time," Miss Lewis went on, "so I began hunting round for the tiny Victorian beads from which bags and purses used to be made," and she held up strings of rare colors—deep amber, pearly white, maroon, and the lovely fresh green that is often seen in the beads of ancient Egypt. "Wherever I go I keep my eyes open and so the collection grows," she said.

Heather Sprays

Miss Lewis specializes in heather sprays for day and evening wear and in floral headdresses, earrings, and necklaces with aquamarine clasps, but she does not confine herself to making what she describes as "land flowers," finding that "sea flowers" are even more fascinating.

"Before I begin to make a spray I work out the color scheme carefully," she explained, "and then I go to the Victoria and Albert Museum to study the formation of the different seaweeds and corals there Many people think that all coral is one color, but I have discovered lovely varieties of mauve, pink and green. This is one of my little sea weed bouquets, backed with a frill of real Victorian lace," and she held up a group of weeds and corals that might have been picked, there and then, from the bed of the sea.

On a table, standing in glass vases one inch high, were miniature floral bunches, and behind them was an old English garden.

A Garden

"I didn't want to make a garden," Miss Lewis said, "but I was persuaded to do so. A friend promised to make a metal frame two feet long if I would fill it, and it was his idea to have it one inch deep at one end and three inches deep at the other. In this way I was able to build up the clay in order to give the appearance of rising ground, and when I planted by bead-trees on the heights I found that they were beautifully reflected in the lake below."

The lake had every appearance of deep water, with a realistic tint of green about the banks, the effect being produced by the use of a colored mirror put in with a surround of lead in which mosses of every description and innumerable little pond plants were growing, creeping over the banks and leaning forward to gaze at their mirrored reflections.

"I sprayed the rising ground with water to see in which direction a stream would find its way, and in the course it took I laid a trickle of plate glass," Miss Lewis said, and went on to explain that her garden needed a refreshing shower now and then just as much as any other.

In the lower part little paths ran here and there, made from finely sifted earth, and through an archway of real twigs covered with a minute rambler rose, lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, daisies, hollyhocks and numerous other flowers were seen growing together so naturally that one imagined the air to be scented with perfume.

"Fairy flowers, some people call them," Miss Lewis said, and as she spoke a movement in the room sent the tiny woodland leaves trembling and twinkling as if a fairy breeze had stirred among the trees.

Pictures from Christmas Cards

Miss F. H. of Seattle, Washington, sends in this hint for making pretty calendars, together with samples of her work, which we have photographed and show you above. Before you throw or pack away the Christmas cards you received this year, you might like to go over them for pictures suitable for calendars. The little calendars shown here have attractive mountings of colored drawing paper. The one at the left is of powder blue on which is a smaller sheet of yellow. This is the mount for the little scene cut from a holiday greeting, predominantly pale blue and yellow. The calendar pad is blue and yellow and the ribbon light blue. The second calendar is in tones of apricot, yellow, pale green and white, and the 1935 is cut out in the yellow mount, showing the apricot through. Household pads might be made in a similar way, with a heavy mounting for the base.

Fashion Nuggets

Something new in gadgets for adornment are seashell bracelets and bandeaux. Also pecans, walnuts and acorns have been converted into buttons, and diminutive clothespins fasten some of our very best shirt-waist frocks.

The more luxurious spectator sports ensemble has gone Russian and lengthened its coat to the knee this season. Its sleeves more often than not drip with fur, and its accompanying frock is apt to be monasterial as to neck.

A type of spectator frock which is tailored is frequently of flat crepe buttoned down the front or side, with several closings left unfastened to provide the inevitable slit and worn with a tweed coat in Norfolk jacket cut and pastel color.

Evening gowns are whimsical. There is, for instance, the Bavarian peasant frock with a skirt of vividly flowered crepe, pleated around the waist, and a blouse of white and a big-sleeved jacket of chartreuse. Also a gown straight from the Napoleonic era of hydrangea blue chiffon has a pleated train and violet ribbons tied around its high waist.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Moderate Recoveries From Tuesday's Slump in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Movement Of Active Stocks Is More Orderly

Good Recoveries From Sharp Declines of Previous Market Session

By Forrest Price

And then they came back—moderately.

Stocks partially recovered today from yesterday's slump

And trading was far more orderly for the leading issues.

But it was a comparatively quiet market, total sales amounting to about 700,000 shares.

Shrinkage in volume of business, on the rise indicated a marked degree of caution.

Inviting as some stocks appear to be, traders are not taking risks—not until the Supreme Court has handed down its ruling on the gold clause.

Meanwhile the metals which bore the brunt of yesterday's price smash showed the best rallies today.

Homestake Mining added 7 points more to yesterday's late rebound. U. S. Smelting moved up 2½. Gains of a point to nearly 3 points were established by U. S. Smelting, Dome, Howe Sound and American Smelting.

Some of the specialties gave a good account of themselves by advancing from 1 to 6 points.

Best gains were made by American Safety Razor, American Car & Foundry, Spiegel-May-Stern, Union Pacific, National Department Stores preferred, National Lead B, Oliver Farm prior preferred, McCrory Stores preferred and Wesson Oil.

Bond owners are not parting with their holdings until they learn more about what is going to happen, and neither are prospective buyers disposed to make purchases for the same reason. Hence trading today in the bond market was restricted. Price changes were small and somewhat mixed.

Wheat and corn prices enjoyed a sharp rally at Chicago. Cotton was lower.

Funny thing about this gold clause case. Wall Street never has been in sympathy with the New Deal proposition. But now it is almost unanimous in the hope that the Government will be sustained in its contention.

And yet it is natural that financial people should assume this attitude. And it is not surprising that the public generally seems to be in favor of the Government's position when the consequences of a ruling adverse to the Government are considered.

Even though the legal aspects of the case may weigh heavily against the Government, public policy may be regarded as important by the Supreme Court in this emergency.

So grave is the situation that, to end the uncertainty, the Supreme Court may find it possible to render its decision next Monday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Support for the gold currencies permitted Wall Street to regain its composure today.

Prices of equities and principal staples recovered moderately, as the checking of the sudden rise in dollar exchange seemed to banish the ghost of the old dollar of 23.22 grains of fine gold. French francs and Dutch guilders reacted a little, but did not get even close to yesterday's low levels, and sterling was firm.

Gold and other nonferrous metal stocks came back in share dealings, although few recovered more than fractions of yesterday's drop. Homestake, off 28 yesterday, had recovered 7 points by early afternoon.

U. S. Smelting had regained nearly a third of yesterday's loss, and Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Alaska Juneau, Dome and others were up moderately. Share prices generally recovered over a broad front.

Union Pacific rallied more than 2 points, and issues up fractions to a point included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, du Pont, Sears, National Distillers, Westinghouse, General Electric, Santa Fe, New York Central, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of N. J., Western Union, Standards of California and New Jersey, and others.

Activity developed in the preferred shares of National Department Stores, which rose 4 points. The company is still in receivership.

Bond Trading Quiet

The position of the bond market was not materially changed by the comparatively small volume of dealings concluded during the first half of the session today.

Confusion and uncertainty on the gold situation had a tendency to keep trading interest at a low level.

U. S. Government issues were a bit easier with declines running to about ⅛ of a point in Treasury 3⅜s of 1943-47, at 105; Treasury 3s, 1946-48, at 101.26; Federal Farm Mortgage 3s at 100; Home Owners Loan Corporation 3s at 100, and Home Loan 2½s at 97.28. Treasury 3¼s were a shade higher.

Certain of the secondary classifications which encountered heavy selling yesterday were permitted to steady under a marked shrinkage in offerings. Prime issues held to a small range.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s worked off another half point to 79½, and slightly lower values also ruled in American Telephone 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, North American 5s and National Dairy 5¼s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were up a point at 96.

Most obligations in the European group displayed a better tone today. British and French loans rose from 1 to 2 points.

Cotton Values Decline

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Cotton futures were slightly lower today under further liquidation and scattered selling. Yesterday's extreme uneasiness over the gold situation seemed to have abated with the rally in foreign exchange rates, but there was continued uncertainty as to the probable gold clause case decisions and some selling of late months attributed to intimations that the Bankhead Bill quota for 1935 might be placed at 12,000,000 bales. Offerings were absorbed by trade buying and covering on scale-down orders, but May contracts were ruling around 12.32 during the middle of the afternoon, with the general list showing net declines of 9 to 13 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan.16	Jan.15
11⅞	6		Adams Express	500	6⅝	6½	6½	6½	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	32½	31½	32½	31⅞	
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	400	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¼	
9⅜	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	600	112	110½	111½	110⅜	
3⅜	1⅛		Airway Elec App	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
237⅛	165⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	7100	177⅛	175⅜	175⅜	174⅜	
5¼	1½	h	Alleghany Corp	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
160¾	118¼	6	Allied Chem	600	134	133	134	132¾	
130	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126	126	125	125	
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	1500	16	15¼	16	15⅜	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	500	51¾	50¾	51¼	49¾	
98	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	900	54	50½	54	50½	
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	800	14½	14⅜	14½	14	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44½	44½	44½	45	
13¼	6½		Am Crystal Sug	100	7	7	7	7	
122	96	7	Am Brak S&F pf	50	119⅞	119¼	119½	119½	
114¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	2100	111⅝	111	111⅜	110½	
132½	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	133	133	133		
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	900	17⅛	17¼	17½	17¼	
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	300	40	40	40	37½	
70⅝	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	68	68	68	67⅞	
62½	20⅜		Am Com Alcohol	900	29	28	29	28	
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13¾	4⅛		Am & For Pow	600	4	4	4¼	4	
30	11¾		Am & For Pow pf	400	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17	
10	3		Am Ice	200	4	4	4	4	
11	4⅜		Am International	800	6	6	6	5⅝	
38⅜	14½		Am Locomotive	600	18⅛	17½	18⅛	17⅝	
74⅜	35½		Am Locos pf	100	50	50	50	50	
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	12¼	
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	3200	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	3500	21¼	20¼	21¼	20¼	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	300	70⅜	68¼	70⅜	67½	
2⅜	⅜		Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	7200	36⅜	35⅜	35¾	35	
109	91¾	3½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	110	110	110	110½	
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	800	16	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	
44¾	37	2†	Am Stores	400	42	41⅜	42	42	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	62¼	62	62¼	62	
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	104½	103½	104¼	103⅛	
28¾	7¾		Am Typ F pf (h)	49000	15¼	14	15	13¾	
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	400	13½	13½	13½	13½	
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	400	8¼	8	8¼	8	
85⅜	36		Am Woolen pf	1200	42	40½	42	39¾	
4¼	1		Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
17⅜	10		Anaconda Copp	5700	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10½	
24⅜	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	16¼	16	16¼	15⅞	
106	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	106	106	106		
77⅜	23½		A P W Paper	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	
39⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	37½	36	37½	36¾	
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	100½	100½	100½		
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	4200	5½	5	5⅝	5½	
7¼	4⅝	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1400	66½	66⅛	66½	65	
6⅜	3		Arnold Constable	400	5	5	5	4¾	
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅞	
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	3900	49⅞	49	49⅝	48½	
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	500	85	84	85	84½	
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	2000	31⅜	30½	31⅜	30½	
35¼	13½	1	Atl Refining	900	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	24	
55½	35⅛	2e	Atlas Powder	100	39	39	39	39⅜	
57⅝	16½		Auburn Auto	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	24⅞	
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	1100	12½	12	12		
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	110	63	61¾	63½		
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1900	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	200	22½	22¼	22¼	22	
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	4400	13	17X	13	12⅜	
37⅜	15¼		Balt & Ohio pf	600	15⅛	15	15	14¾	
115	95¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	109	109	109	108	
6½	2¼		Barker Bros	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	600	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜	
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	600	16½	16¼	16½	16½	
151¼	87⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	500	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12½	
227⅝	99¼		Bendix Aviation	1900	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	15	
14⅜	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	16¼	16	16	15⅞	
40	26	2	Best & Co	200	35	35	35	34¼	
49½	7⅛		Bethlehem Steel	6800	31¼	30½	30⅞	30⅜	
82	54⅞		Beth Steel pf	800	71¼	69¼	71¼	70⅜	
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	10	22½	22½	22½	22¼	
16⅛	6		Blaw Knox	1200	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	11⅜	
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	107	107	107		
11¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	
68¾	41½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	54⅜	54¼	54¼	54¼	
94	76	4†	Bon Ami A	100	93	95½	96	95½	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	900	24⅜	24	24½	23¾	
38	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	2700	29⅜	28½	29⅜	29	
28¾	12	⁴2	Briggs Mfg	7800	27⅛	26½	27⅛	27⅛	
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	300	38½	37¼	38¾	36⅞	
97	82⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92½	92½	92½		
20¼	6	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	40	40	40	40	
10⅞	4		Brunswick Balke	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	500	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	800	11½	11	11½	10¾	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	1600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
44	13		Budd Mfg pf	80	26	26	26	26¼	
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	5⅞		Bullard	1400	13⅜	12½	13¼	12½	
6½	2⅞		Bulova Watch	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞		
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	200	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	7⅜	
19⅞	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1800	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	
9½	2¾		Bush Term deb(h)	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
4¾	1⅛		Butterick	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
32¾	13¾		Buyers	300	17⅜	17	17	17⅜	
67⅞	40		Buyers pf	10	54½	54½	54½	51	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1200	37½	36⅞	37½	36½	
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	400	1	⅞	1	1	
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	
29½	11½	1	Canada Dry	400	15	13	15	15	
18½	10⅞		Canadian Pacific	2100	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	13	
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	35	35	35		
86¾	35		Case Thresh	5600	54¼	53	53⅝	52½	
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	50	94	94	94	94	
33¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2100	38	36½	38	36⅜	
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	6600	32¼	30⅝	32½	31¼	
57	11⅜		Celotex Co (h)	400	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	
4	1		Celotex vtc (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf(h)	20	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅜	
32⅛	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	800	24	23¼	24	23	
12⅝	5½		Century Ribbon	1600	12⅜	11¾	12	11¼	
44½	30⅛	.2	Cerro de Pasco	12100	41½	40¼	41	40¼	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	40¼	39½	40¼	39¾	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	43⅜	42½	43	42⅜	
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	700	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	
15	3⅜		Chi & N'western	1100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
28	6¾		Chi & N'west pf	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8	
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	6¼	6	6	6¼	
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	500	22¾	22½	22¾	22	
8	2		Chi R&P 6% (h)	400	3¼	3	3¼	3	
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	27	26⅞	27	27	
60⅜	39¼	2	Chrysler	14900	38⅜	38	38¼	38	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	20¾	20⅛	20½	20	
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	90	89½	89½		
2⅛	½		City Stores (h)	600	1	⅞	1	⅞	
5⅜	2¼		City Stores A (h)	100	4½	4½	4½		
21¾	9¾	.80	Clark Equipment	100	13½	13⅜	13½		
18⅛	9¾	.50	Coca-Cola-Pf	1900	17½	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102	
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	1700	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅛	
8¾	3⅜		Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19¼	7¾		Columbia Gas	3400	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58½	57⅞	58½	56	
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	50	50	50	47½	
41⅜	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	35¼	34½	35¼	35	
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1200	69¼	67¼	69	68¼	
40¼	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	6100	41¼	40¾	41⅛	41	
53	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	54½	54	54½	54¼	
30½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr Cr pf	40	30¼	30	30		
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	2200	59	58	58	58	
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞		
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	11600	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21¼	
3¾	1		Comwlth & So	3400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	30	30	30	30	
13⅝	5		Conde Nast Pub	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
35⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3300	32½	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	
6¼	1⅜		Consol Film Ind	5100	1⅞	⅞	1⅞		
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	4700	21¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	11900	20¾	20¼	20½	20	
4⅞	1½		Consol Laundries	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	1⅞	
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	2900	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13¾	6⅛		Cntainer A	1600	12½	12	12⅜	12¼	
58	23⅜		Container B	1400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼	
14⅝	5¼		Cont Baking A	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	200	1	⅞	1	1	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	2100	64½	64⅛	64¼	63½	
36¼	23⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	2300	33	31⅝	33	32	
2⅝	¾		Cont Motors	1300	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	4300	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	16¾	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	900	64⅛	63¼	64⅛	63¼	
9⅞	3¾		Coty	2200	6¼	6	6¼	6	
36¼	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	36	35⅞	36	35⅞	
26¼	18¾	1m	Crown Cork & S	600	24	23⅞	24	23⅜	
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	44¼	44¼	44⅛	43½	
6⅝	2⅜		Crown Zellerbach	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	400	21¼	20½	21¼	20½	
71	44		Crucible Steel pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	64	
1⅜	⅞		Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10½	3¼		Cuba Ry pf	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	
9⅞	3½		Cuma Am Sug	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
65	26½		Cuban Am S pf	10	43½	43½	43½	43½	
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	44½	44½	44½	45	
25¾	13½		Curtis Publishg	300	20¼	20	20¼	20	
95¼	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	200	95	94½	94½	94	
5¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	1600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12¾	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	2600	8⅜	8	8	7⅞	
91	75¼	7	Cushman 7%	20	73¼	73¼	73¼		
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	

—D—

34⅛	10⅞	.40	Deere & Co	4900	26½	25½	26	25¾	
10¼	10¼		Deere & Co pf	400	19¼	19	19¼	19	
73½	35		Del & Hudson	1800	37¾	37	37	36½	
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2800	16⅜	16	16¼	15⅜	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	400	75½	75	75½	74	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	500	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	27½	
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	400	35	34¾	35	34¾	
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	6500	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	35	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	3900	22	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	
103⅞	60	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4500	94⅝	92	94	92⅞	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	106½	106½	106½	106	

—E—

12¾	4½		Eastern Roll Mill	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16½	7⅞	4†	Eastman Kodak	1000	112¼	110½	112¼	112	
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	110	143¼	142¾	143¼	142	
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	300	17½	17	17	16⅜	
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	4000	25K	25	25½	24¾	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	108¼	108	108		
7½	3		Elec Boat	1000	5¼	5	5⅛	5	
9½	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	500	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅜	
9⅜	2¼		Elec Pow & Lt	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	
19⅜	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21	6⅜		Elec Pow & L pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7	
52	34	2.25	Elec Stor Battery	500	45¼	45	45	45	
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	300	54	52¾	54		
10⅜	5		Equitable Off Bld	1700	5	5	5	5	
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	400	11¼	11	11	10½	
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka-Vacuum	400	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	800	20	19½	19¾	19⅞	

—F—

2⅜	1		Fairbanks Co	50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¾	7		Fairbanks Morse	500	19	17⅞	19	17½	
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	51	50	50		
4	1		Fed Water Serv	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
35½	23¾	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	800	33	32½	33	32½	
25¼	13⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	2000	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
92¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	93¼	93	93¼	92½	
53¼	21½	2½	First Nat Stores	600	51¾	49¾	50	51¾	
7⅞	2		Follansbee B (h)	300	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	
21⅜	10¼	.25e	Food Mach	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	400	15¼	15	15	14¾	
2⅞	1⅞	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	500	24¾	23½	24⅝	23⅞	

—G—

20	8		Gamewell	50	9¼	9	9	9¼	
11⅛	5⅞		Gen Am Inv	100	7	7	7	6⅞	
43⅝	20	1¾	Gen Am Trans	700	36¾	35½	36⅜	35¼	
23½	13		Gen Asphalt	1000	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅜	
14⅜	6½	.85e	Gen Baking	600	8	7¾	8	7¾	
33	14½		Gen Cable pf	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	26⅜	
25¼	16⅜	.60	Gen Electric	18000	21⅞	21⅝	21¼	21½	
12⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec 8p	300	11	11	11	11	
26⅛	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	
1⅜	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	1000	½	½	½	½	
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	60½	60	60	61	
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	18000	31¼	30¾	30¾	30¾	
109	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	109½	109½	109½	109	
6⅝	3¼		Gen Out Ad	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼	
40¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	26	26	26	26	
3⅜	1		Gen Realty	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅜	10		Gen Rlty pf ww	400	18	17⅞	18	17¾	
2⅞	10⅛		Gen Refractories	200	17	17	17	17	
24	10		Gen Refract ct	800	17¼	16¾	17⅛	16½	
14⅞	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3000	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	
72	47	5	Gillette S R pf	800	72	71¼	71½	70¾	
6⅜	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	100	3½	3½	3½		
30	16¼		Gimbel Bros pf	300	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅜	
28⅜	15⅝	1§	Glidden	1200	24½	23¾	24⅛	24⅛	
107½	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	106	106	106	106	
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	1000	16½	16¾	16½	16¼	
18	8		Goodrich	1300	10⅜	10	10⅛	10¼	
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	9500	23	22⅜	23	22⅝	
56¼	34	4	Goodyear 1 pf	300	59	59	59	57¾	
4½	1½		Graham Paige	1900	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	
13⅜	4		Granby	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅝	
8¾	4		Grand Union

Commerce and Finance

Shipbuilding Shows Substantial Gains Throughout World

Business and Industry

Retailers Ponder Work Relief And Pension Programs

Dry Goods Men Want Better Than Subsistence Level for All

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The New York Retail Dry Goods Association has before it for consideration today a broad program for national alleviation of unemployment relief, presented at a luncheon meeting in connection with the association's twenty-fourth annual convention here today. This program was contained in the report of a committee named by the board of directors of the association with Edgar J. Kaufman, president of the Kaufman Department Stores, Inc., of Pittsburgh, chairman.

The committee's report follows the adoption by the association yesterday afternoon of an economic plan submitted by Percy S. Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co. of New York City, which included unemployment insurance, old age insurance, disability and widows' pensions. Adoption of the plan followed the general lines of the National Administration program, but in certain points went even further than the New Deal. Copies of it were today sent to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in Washington.

A Combination Plan

Consensus at the luncheon meeting today was that the Kaufmann committee report would receive the same unanimous approval that Mr. Straus' resolution received yesterday on the motion of Samuel W. Rayburn, president of the Associated Drygoods Corporation of New York, and chairman of the National Retail Drygoods Association Committee on Unemployment Reserves.

Mr. Kaufmann, in presenting his committee's report, described it as the combination into one scheme of all the necessary forms of social benefits, including insurance against unemployment, old age, sickness, accident, provisions for widowed mothers and others incapable of earning a living, and the employment of every worker.

Mr. Kaufmann said it could be seen how ineffective relief had been by considering that if 4,000,000 men had been dropped from the pay rolls in the course of eight or ten months, "the effect would have been disastrous."

"Yet when 4,000,000 men were added to the pay rolls in the past year, the number of families 'on relief' actually increased," he said. "That . . . proves to us that something far more drastic has to be done to check it.

Aim to Create Buyers

"The reason why the re-employment of 4,000,000 men did not lower the number on the relief rolls is that relief has been considered as a problem by itself, without any connection with the restoration of prosperity. . . .

"Even before the depression we kept the spending power of about one half our population at such low level that in practice we barred them from our stores. . . . When the depression came, the number of these people whom we had kept out of our stores multiplied again and again. It it our proposal to bring them back.

"The method is this: to give the worker work, and through adequate reserves and insurances, protection against the hazards of unemployment, old-age, sickness, disability and dependency. The result of this distribution from our commercial and industrial point of view is to raise the 20,000,000 potential buyers from their present subsistence level at which they contribute almost nothing to general prosperity to a consumption level at which they will create a demand for goods, compelling our industries to produce effectively and cheaply on a large scale. . . .

Would Keep Industry Going

"I am not prepared to say exactly how much would be received by each family under these reserves, insurance and protection plans, but on the basis of our past experience, we can be sure that at least 90 per cent of this amount would be spent at once, which means that this money would continually be coming through the channels of commerce and keep industry going."

Mr. Kaufman declared that the "free spending" of this money would constitute "insurance against all the normal hazards of the worker's existence." He held that previous attempts of the worker to achieve social insurance had been largely ineffectual "because he could only insure himself a bare existence—not actual spending power."

"He would know that should he have an accident or fall sick or be out of a job, he would not have as much spending power as before, but that he would be amply taken care of—not only himself, but those depending upon him," he continued. "The fear which had always checked the natural impulse to spend would be removed. His desire to get back on the pay roll would be even greater than it is now, because with the backing of this enormous consumer demand, the man on the pay roll would lead a far more desirable life than ever before.

Retail Collections Up 9.9 P. C. for Nation

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Jan. 16

A GENERAL improvement in credit sales and collections for December, 1934, as compared with December, 1933, was reported today by the National Retail Credit Association headquarters here.

The report from 24,104 retail stores in 76 cities, disclosed an average increase of 9.9 per cent in retail collections and an average increase of 18 per cent in credit sales for December last year as compared with the same month in 1933. The report stated it was the fourth consecutive month to show steady increases in both classifications, "a very encouraging sign that retail business is definitely on the upgrade."

Export-Import Bank Seeks Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Definite information on the volume of American blocked balances held abroad is being sought by the Second Export-Import Bank which has mailed a questionnaire to 22,000 export and import firms and to 12,000 state and national banks throughout the country. This information will be used to assist in formulating credit policies helpful to American exporters and importers now trading with countries in which "blocked balances" are held, belonging to American citizens.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is co-operating in this request for data from American business firms and banks. Specifically, the material desired by the two Government organizations is defined as "information on the volume of foreign currencies owned by American citizens and deposited or otherwise held abroad for their own account, whose remittance to the United States has been 'blocked' or has been deferred more than 90 days by reason of exchange controls or other similar restrictions."

George N. Peek, president of the Second Export-Import Bank, signs the circular letter requesting return of this information by Jan. 22. The accompanying form directs that the condition stated shall be as of Jan. 1, 1935.

The information will also be of especial value to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the circular says, in compiling the 1934 Balance of International Payments. In this connection totals only for each country will be used.

Interest in Wool Now Centered On Colonial Auctions

Traders Intent on Extent of European Buying Power—Fine Goods Active

Yesterday found the wool trade waiting with much interest in the opening of the first series of Colonial wool auctions at London.

It is known that there is a very large weight of wool to come forward in the second half of the season from the primary markets of the southern hemisphere, and in view of this fact, it is of especial interest to discover how great is the buying power of Europe to lift wool in the London auctions.

Manifestly, there is a vacuum in wool goods to be filled in continental Europe and especially in Germany, where for many months an embargo existed against the importation of wool.

At the opening session in London, the selection left something to be desired, but prices were generally par to 5 per cent above the closing rates of the previous series. Short crossbred wools suitable for scouring for woolen goods were the outstanding wools in price, being up 10 per cent over the December close. It it recorded that France was a cautious buyer.

Private cables to the trade give costs, landed Boston in bond, for the good combing 64-70s at about 49 cents, clean basis, while topmaking wools of the same type were about 4 cents lower.

Meanwhile, advices from Hobart, Tasmania, and Sydney, Australia, indicate that these markets are very fine, and that New Zealand and South American markets are steady for the time being. The domestic market, therefore, at the moment may be considered as responsive solely to domestic conditions.

Demand, locally, continues to favor the finer wools. Topmakers are less eager buyers than they were, but the weavers who spin their own yarns and comb their own tops are buying some wool more or less constantly, and so the market keeps steady.

Half-blood combing Ohio has been sold at 28 cents and three-eighths at 29 cents for the best descriptions in a moderate manner, but quarter-blood wools are exceedingly slow and inclined to be easier.

There has continued to be a good demand for medium scoured wools, especially for wools of the B super type. The heaviest demand seems to have been for gray and stained wools which might be available in the range of 40@45 cents.

The prices for all wool wastes and by-products have been firmly maintained, and reworked wools for the cheaper woolen overcoatings have shown a tendency higher. These items are in limited supply by comparison and have risen rather readily.

Mohair is still slow of sale, with large accumulations at country points.

Employees' Salary Cuts Are Restored

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Because of improved conditions in the steel industry, the United States Steel Corporation has restored to certain employees salary cuts which were made effective last September through omission of Saturday work, it was learned in authoritative quarters today.

Inquiry at the office of the corporation elicited the information that the management had made such a recommendation to subsidiary companies and that the new salary schedules, to take effect today, will be the same as those prevailing prior to last Sept. 1.

No information was available as to the number of employees affected and the amount of pay roll increase involved.

The plan, it was said, was to restore Saturday work by those salaried employees whose services are required full time.

Latest estimates place the corporation's working forces at about 225,000 persons and it has been calculated that from 20,000 to 25,000 were salaried employees.

Whether all or only a part of the salaried workers were affected by the September cut and its restoration today was not disclosed by the corporation.

Electricity Output Has 7.7 P. C. Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Production of electricity for the week ended Jan. 12 at 1,772,609,000 kilowatt hours is 7.7 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934 and within 44,000,000 units of the amount produced in the same week of 1930, which was the record year for this particular period.

According to percentage gains over last year, all sections of the country except the southern states, showed general improvement compared with the gains recorded in the preceding week. The report released today by the Edison Electric Institute shows last week's gain compares with a gain of 6.7 per cent the week before.

Molasses Products Corp. to Be Absorbed

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Commercial Solvents Corporation, in association with the Corn Products Refining Company, has completed negotiations for acquisition of the entire business and assets of the Molasses Products Corporation.

No stock will be issued in connection with the transaction, it was stated, the consideration taking the form of a cash payment out of funds already on hand and a deferred payment out of profits from the business.

Chinese Industrialization Is Threatened by Textile Crisis

Economic Observer Finds Japanese Competition, Yarn Price Slump and World Depression Steadily Eliminating Chinese-Owned Cotton Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Under present conditions, there is no future for further industrialization in China, is the flat statement of Leonard T. K. Wu, writing in the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council—Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Wu is the author of several books on Chinese economic problems and research associate of the Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Peiping.

Foreign competition, particularly Japanese, the slump in the price of yarn and the world depression have brought about an acute crisis in the cotton industry of China, says the writer, and "failure would have profound repercussions on the whole economic structure and would furnish an impassable obstacle to those within and without the walls who have much to gain from a flourishing China."

Chinese Being Displaced

Mr. Wu writes that prior to the World War there were in operation on Chinese soil 233,488 Japanese-owned and 97,688 British-owned spindles, which together constituted a little more than one third of the total spindles installed during the period. After the outbreak of hostilities, Japanese cotton manufacturers assumed so active a role in China that from 1914 to 1925, they were responsible for the installation of 33 new mills with 1,239,156 spindles, roughly 38 and 40 per cent respectively of the 87 mills and 3,063,288 spindles set up in that period. Total mills in 1930 were 127 with 4,223,956 spindles, of which 43 were Japanese with 1,674,844 spindles, 81 Chinese with 2,395,792 and three British with 150,320 spindles.

After 1930, the crisis became acute. Volume of business of Chinese mills fell off steadily early in 1933 being only 35 per cent of the total. Curtailment of operations followed necessarily and on April 22, 1933, Chinese-owned mills throughout the country reduced activity to 23 per cent of normal operation.

Mr. Wu continues:

Japanese Penetration

"The foreign factories, particularly the Japanese, have suffered very little in the present crisis. They are superior to the Chinese-owned establishments technically, economically and politically; and are able, where necessary, to maintain their markets by dumping. Only during the period of the Shanghai incident, early in 1932, were the Japanese-owned mills compelled to suspend operations temporarily.

"Indeed, the corporations owned by foreigners, particularly the Japanese, far from curtailing operations, have been steadily expanding their business in China. In Shanghai, for instance, while the total capital of the Chinese-owned mills has decreased in value during the last two years from 37,000,000 to 27,000,000 Shanghai taels, the total capital of the foreign-operated mills has increased in the same period from 152,000,000 to 190,000,000 Shanghai taels.

"In addition, it was announced recently that the Japanese cotton mills in both Shanghai and Tsingtao are planning to add 300,000 spindles to their equipment in the near future. It was also announced that three Japanese corporations in Shanghai have decided to erect seven new mills in the same centers, and that one British corporation will erect a new mill in Putung, Shanghai, with the latter group sending 12 skilled British workers to Shanghai to train the Chinese laborers.

Foreigners Successful

"The success of the foreign interests is the more interesting because of recent statements in the Chinese press that Mr. Yung Tsung-ching, China's cotton king, has declared his inability to finance his cotton mills and has petitioned the Government for financial aid. Mr. Yung is the most powerful industrial capitalist in China. He manages altogether 21 large cotton and flour mills in Shanghai, Wusih and other centers.

A more direct cause of the crisis is the slump in the price of yarn. An illustration is the "Man and Bell Brand" spun by the Shen Hsin mills, the price for 42 counts dropping from $544.75 a Chinese bale in 1931 to $277.50 in 1934, and for 10 counts from $220.62 a bale to $155.50. Despite these sharp declines, stocks of yarn are still far above normal.

Other factors to which Mr. Wu ascribes the slump are:

Lack of adequate tariff protection against dumping; the persistent competition of foreign capital and foreign products (the total excess of imports over exports during the last 22 years has amounted to more than $7,600,000,000 Chinese); the uninterrupted civil wars among the war lords (the total material loss caused by these civil wars during the last 22 years is roughly estimated at $10,000,000,000 Chinese); the "natural calamities"; bandit disturbances; excessive taxation; and exploitation of the masses by landlords, money lenders, etc.

The World's Business

The Gold Clause in Britain

IN THE Supreme Court last week reference was made to similar cases in other countries in connection with the argument before the Court as to the validity or otherwise of the abrogation of the gold clause in American bond contracts. One of these foreign cases is of particular significance. For it was freely invoked in Washington in those turbulent days back in 1933 before and after the United States left the gold standard. This was Feist vs. Societe Intercommunale Belge d'Electricite. Feist was a British subject who had bought bonds of the Belgian company offered for sale in Great Britain. In the bond appeared a promise to pay "in sterling in gold coin of the United Kingdom of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness existing on Sept. 1, 1928." Britain waived the gold standard on Sept. 18, 1931, and the Belgian company began to pay its interest coupons in depreciated pounds. Hence the case.

The United States left the gold standard on April 17, 1933. At that time the Feist case in the British courts had gone against the British bondholder. The Court of Appeals had decided that the promise would be satisfied by the tender of paper currency in the amount specified in the bond. If you look back at the newspapers in the United States between March and June last year, you will find many references to the decision. A case which came before the American courts even prior to the abrogation of the gold clause on June 5 referred to it. It was brought in New York. Mortgage bonds on a hotel property specified payment in "gold coin of the United States of America of not less than the present standard of weight and fineness now fixed by law (notwithstanding any laws which may now or hereafter make anything else legal tender for the payment of debts)." Hearings took place in May, 1933. A month before the President had called in all gold, and in a separate order had made money and credit nonconvertible into gold. So there was no gold available to satisfy the contract. The petition was apparently intended to regularize the new procedure. Supreme Court Justice Phoenix Ingraham made the Feist ruling in Britain "decide the question involved here," saying: "I accordingly instruct the trustees to accept current funds, and upon payment of the amount due to satisfy the mortgage."

Justice Ingraham handed down his decision on May 24. News of it reached Washington on May 25. Next day the joint resolution abrogating the gold clause in American bond contracts was introduced, reported favorably on May 27, and passed by both houses within 10 days by handsome majorities.

The unfortunate aspect of this precedent is that it was not in statu quo. It had already been appealed. In Britain the equivalent of the Supreme Court is the House of Lords. It was before this body that the Feist case was taken. Judgment was rendered on Dec. 15, six months after the abrogation of the gold clause in the United States. The decision upheld the gold clause in the Belgian bond, thereby reversing the lower courts! Lord Russell of Killowen delivered the opinion. "I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that we should give to the gold clause the meaning and effect for which the bondholder primarily contends."

His Lordship rebuked the lower courts for approaching the problem literally. In their opinion the sole intention of the gold clause was to obtain payment in one particular form of tender only. This was gold. But, with the abandonment of gold payments, this intention had been frustrated by law. Thus there was no option left to the Belgian company but to pay in pounds. To the law lords, however, the approach was different, said Lord Russell. This clause was put in the bond precisely in contemplation of the contingency that actually occurred—namely, that Britain would go off the gold standard. Furthermore, neither party to the bond could have contemplated payment under the bond being actually made in gold coins. Therefore the bondholder was entitled to receive "such a sum in sterling as represents the gold value" in payment of interest and principal; in other words, the amount in sterling represented on the face of the bonds plus the amount represented by depreciation.

It would be improper at this time to argue the merits or demerits of the cases in Washington. Last year I commented frequently on the gold clause. But it was interesting to note the references to foreign cases during the hearings. They brought forth a statement from the Bench that these cases had nothing to do with the question at issue. Much the same remark greeted a similar invocation in the House of Lords in the Feist case. Counsel mentioned cases which had been decided by the World Court. "I do not, I need hardly say, treat these as in any way binding upon me," commented Lord Russell. However, he did quote from a World Court decision "as stating happily and succinctly the consideration and principles which have influenced me in arriving at the conclusion which I have reached." Incidentally these World Court cases referred to contracts between governments and foreign bondholders, not domestic contracts.

H. B. E.

Wall Street Sees Calamity If Gold Clause Abrogated

Raising Dollar Value of Bonds by 69 P. C. Might Ruin Many Concerns

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The dire consequences outlined in current comment of what would happen to the stock market and to business generally, if the Supreme Court shoud render unconstitutional the abrogation of the gold clause in all private and public obligations is leading observers in Wall Street to strongly doubt that such a decision will be handed down.

It is believed that such a ruling, which would increase by 69 per cent the dollar value of all bonds carrying the gold clause, would spell disaster to many big corporations. Many railroads would face bankruptcy. Hence, as one commentator put it, there "might be a slaughter of equities," as the stocks of corporations, notably railroads, and utilities would immediately drop in price, having to bear the burden of the increase in debt.

Might Close Exchange

The rumor is abroad that the Stock Exchange might close in the event of the unfavorable decision. In Stock Exchange circles, however, it is said that the activity in the market so far hasn't given any indication that there would be any panicky market at that time. But, if conditions warrant, the governing body of the exchange would meet on that day to decide whether or not to close the exchange.

It was pointed out that the governing committee has met early in the morning to make such a decision on only four previous occasions. When the assassination at Sarajevo precipitated the World War, it met and decided to shut down. When England left the gold standard on Sept. 1, 1931, it kept the exchange open, but placed restrictions on the market. On Oct. 24, 1929 it shortened trading hours, because the volume was physically impossible to handle. The last time the body met to determine whether or not to keep the exchange open was on the occasion of the banking holiday in March, 1933. Subsequently the doors were were closed along with those of other exchanges in the country.

It is interesting to note the change in attitude in the financial district with respect to the cancellation of the gold contracts in bond issues. At the time of abrogation most persons in that community were bitterly opposed to the move. Since then so much has happened that they are compelled to hope that the action of Congress in the matter will be sustained.

May Affect $100,000,000,000

The guesses of the gold debt range from $50,000,000,000 to over $100,000,000,000. All that Wall Street statisticians have been able to compute with any accuracy is the Federal Government debt, and how it would be affected by an unsympathetic decision.

About one-half of the total public debt is now represented by gold obligations. The calculations show that in the event that the Government should be obliged to meet these obligations in the equivalent of the former gold dollar, the debt would be increased approximately $10,000,000,000. Government bonds with the gold clause held by investors total about $10,260,000,000; Treasury notes bearing this clause amount to about $3,295,000,000. The figures show that nearly all of the $20,000,000,000 of obligations of states, municipalities, etc., are payable in gold, and if the Supreme Court invalidates the gold clause, it would theoretically add about $13,000,000,000 to that debt.

Increase in Farm Wages During 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—On Jan. 1 of this year the index of farm wages was 86, compared with 81 a year ago and with a prewar base of 100, according to the Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

There was a decline of seven points in the index during the last quarter of 1934, but this decline was only about one half the average seasonal decrease during the years 1928-32. Sharpest declines occurred in the west north central states, where income from marketings of 1934 crops suffered the greatest blow from drought.

Rates per day without board ranged on Jan. 1 from $2.40 in New Hampshire down to 70 cents in South Carolina, and averaged $1.26 for the United States as compared with $1.34 on Oct. 1 and with $1.21 on Jan. 1, 1934.

The supply of farm hands was reported at 104.1 per cent of normal on Jan. 1, compared with 104.7 on Oct. 1 and with 108.7 on Jan. 1, 1934.

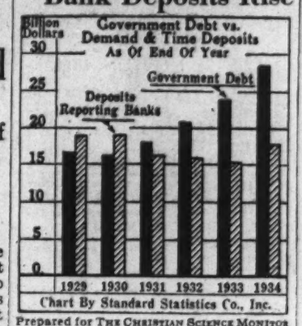
Demand for Corn Products Falls Below 1933 Levels

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The estimated 1934 corn grind was not more than 66,000,000 bushels, according to the report of the Corn Industries Research Foundation. A 12-per-cent decline below 1933 in the volume of business of 11 refiners of starches, sirups, sugars and other derivatives of corn was also shown. The 1934 estimate compares with a 1933 grind of 75,000,000 bushels.

"Imports of duty-free foreign starches continue to enter the United States in heavy quantity," says the foundation, "and were largely responsible for the lower volume of domestic corn starch used in the textile, chemical, paper, paper box, paste, billboard and other technical fields. The year's corn grind was further reduced by the lower price of sugars, causing partial replacements of sugars and sirups derived from domestic corn."

U. S. Debt Outruns Bank Deposits Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart illustrates two parallel trends during last year, which are of major significance to business.

The rise in Government expenditures during the last four years has created an unprecedented federal debt and further increases are virtually certain before any serious effort can be made to balance the budget.

On the other hand, bank deposits have been built up through these heavy governmental outlays since early 1933 and are again back virtually to 1929 peak levels.

While these are invested in Government securities rather than in loans, the means for financing a huge expansion in business volumes have been created.

Wholesale Grocers Against Licensing Food Distributors

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP) — The American Wholesale Grocers Association today adopted a resolution opposing any amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to license all processors and distributors of food products.

The wholesalers voiced opposition to any legislation for a 30-hour week and declared against the restriction of hours and labor beyond the limits described by existing NRA codes.

The association voted support of the descriptive labeling plan for canned fruits, and opposition to the government labeling proposal in which alphabetical or numerical symbols would be used to designate fruit grades.

Milton W. Griggs of St. Paul, Minn., was re-elected president. The 12 vice-presidents include Winthrop C. Adams of Cambridge, Mass., and S. M. Flickinger of Buffalo, N. Y.

Richberg Tells Auto Industry It Must Regularize Output

DETROIT, Jan. 16 (AP)—American industry was warned last night by Donald A. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, that the alternative to voluntary collective bargaining is more political control of wages and hours.

Addressing the National Automobile Dealers Association, he pointed to the Administration's efforts to obtain "adequate organization of all large groups of economic interest," and added:

"It should be apparent that the organization of wage earners to advance their group interests is equally necessary to preserve economic balance in a competitive system.

"In fact if workers do not organize as employees you may be positive that they will organize as voters.

"The result will be demands for the regulation terms and conditions of employment by statute instead of by collective bargaining."

Mr. Richberg also addressed himself directly to the automobile industry, urging the necessity for action in eliminating the seasonal fluctuation in production which has caused like fluctuations in employment.

"Let me be for a moment brutally frank," he said. "The automotive industry has an obligation to itself and to the country to regularize production, distribution and employment."

Advertising Gains 16 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—An approximate gain of 16 per cent is recorded in advertising during 1934, compared with 1933, and now seems definitely in a rising trend, according to indexes compiled by Printers' Ink.

The five principal advertising media showed respective gains of 33 per cent each for farm papers and radio, 29 per cent for magazines, 12 per cent for outdoor advertising and 10 per cent for newspapers whose volume fluctuated least through the past 14 years covered by the indexes.

While the new indexes do not attempt to estimate advertising volume in dollars, other data indicate the total rose well above $700,000,000, with newspaper advertising accounting for more than $500,000,000, and magazines around $110,000,000. Radio advertising volume ran over $70,000,000, judging from 10 months' figures of $58,000,000 issued by the National Association of Broadcasters. Talent costs would substantially increase the figure.

Outdoor advertising approximated $40,000,000 and farm papers $15,000,000. Accurate data are not available on direct mail, car card and business paper advertising.

Oil Millers Crush 90,500 Tons of Farmers' Peanuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Oil millers co-operating in the peanut-adjustment program purchased 90,500 tons of farmers' stock peanuts from the 1934 crop for oil-crushing purposes from October 1, through December 31, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This is an increase of about 18 per cent of the total 1934 crop.

Material Upturn In Shipbuilding Throughout World

Gains 494,000 Tons, Says Lloyd's—British Lead —U. S. Ninth on List

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—During the year 1934 shipbuilding throughout the world showed a substantial increase over 1933 and from the low activity brought on by the depression. At the end of the year shipyards were engaged in the construction of 1,251,722 tons, an increase of 494,000 tons for the 12-month period, according to the quarterly report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, made public yesterday.

In the final quarter, however, the total dropped 59,665 tons, or about 4½ per cent, from the year's high. The returns include all merchant ships of 100 gross tons and greater, except Russia, from which data are not available.

Great Britain and Ireland continued to hold their leading position as the world's greatest shipbuilders. They closed the year with a total of 596,834 tons, equivalent to 47.7 per cent of the world total, on the ways. The British shipyards built more than all other nations put together. This year's production was 3.9 per cent greater than the 43.8 per cent of the world's total in the previous year.

The United States continued in ninth place with a total of 20,103 tons, or 1.6 per cent of the world total, the same total as it had in the previous year. A record of shipbuilding activities as given by Lloyd's is as follows:

	Dec. 31	Sept. 30
Great Britain and Ireland	596,834	604,296
Germany	139,611	120,816
France	120,952	120,868
Japan	104,640	149,750
Denmark	78,630	74,928
Sweden	60,140	64,565
Holland	48,333	70,735
Italy	37,000	37,970
United States	20,103	22,225

By increasing total construction by 18,795 tons, Germany moved into second place during the final quarter; she was in fourth place in the previous quarter. France retained third position with an increase of only 84 tons.

Japan dropped from second to fourth because of a decrease of 45,110 tons. Denmark remained fifth. Holland fell from sixth to seventh by a decrease of 3692 tons and exchanged places with Sweden whose decrease was only 4425 tons.

Italy remained eighth, with a decrease of 970 tons. The United States lost 2122 tons and remained ninth.

Landis Says Change In Securities Act Aid to Corporations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The difficulties and expense entailed by corporations in listing their securities on the exchanges in the country have been very materially lightened by the new Form A2, which was just promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to Dr. James M. Landis, a member of the commission. In addition, the new form furnishes the investor with more valuable and more current information, he said.

Addressing a meeting of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, Dr. Landis explained in detail the requirements for registration as outlined under Forms 10 and A2. He told about 800 persons present at the meeting that he felt sure the new simplified regulations were "bound to result both in a more informative and less cumbersome prospectus, and very much less hesitancy on the part of business executives and accountants in accepting the obligations of the Securities Act."

Dr. Landis characterized Form 10, which is to be filed by corporations wishing to have the status of their securities now listed on the stock exchanges continued after July 1, 1935, as the basic form. Upon it Form A2 had been modeled and later forms probably would be patterned after it because it was regarded as possessing the merits of flexibility and definiteness of information.

Treasury Bills Yield 0.15 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Tenders for $75,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Jan. 16, 1935, and maturing July 17, 1935, which were offered on Jan. 11, were sold to yield 0.15 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

The total amount applied for was $142,359,000, of which $75,079,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.960, equivalent to a rate of about 0.08 per cent per annum, to 99.914, equivalent to a rate of about 0.17 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.926.

South Carolina Planning Trade With Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16—As a major step in the campaign to promote trade relations between South Carolina and the Island of Puerto Rico, Mr. E. Hanna of Cheraw, president of the South Carolina Economic Association, sailed for the tropical wonderland last week on a mission of trade development, carrying with him an exhibit of textile and canned goods produced in the state.

Mr. Hanna said he would invite Gov. Gen. Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico to attend a state-wide meeting at Marion in February to consider further plans for trade between South Carolina and the island. Arrangements may be made for a group of South Carolinians to visit Puerto Rico at a later date.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2313 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

3 TRIED AND TRUE FRIENDS
They Promote Home Ownership and Stimulate Systematic Saving
SHARES ALWAYS ON SALE
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

H. L. Stearns Desk Co.
Office Furniture
Filing Cabinets
In Wood and Steel
Used Furniture
Office Draperies
34 Summer Street, Boston
LIBerty 2404

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8340

The small investor as well as large estates are benefited by our professional experience and facilities.
CHAPIN, TWITCHELL & CO., INC.
INVESTMENT COUNSEL AND MANAGEMENT
654 MADISON AVENUE AT 60TH STREET NEW YORK
TELEPHONE REGENT 4-7243

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
● 2 to 5 Room Suites ●
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
Enjoy the comfort of a heated apartment this winter.
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FOR RENT, 11 Traill Street, attractive 4-room heated apartment, kitchenette and bath; electric refrigeration; large living room; excellent repair; $55. Apply MR. BELL, Liberty 9450.

11 WARWICK RD., BROOKLINE, Suite 2—7 rooms, refrigeration, continuous hot water, janitor, heated garage; $85. Apply E. H. Rudd; 17 Broad St., Boston. Hub. 9200.

BACK BAY BEACON HILL FENWAY — Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$60. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 1839. Open eves.

BROOKLINE, MASS. -- Corey Hill; lower apartment, newly renovated, 5 sunny rooms, heated; on corner. Tel. Asp. 9351.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MOST attractively furnished apt. to rent; also bachelor apt., living room, bedroom, bath and fireplace. KENmore 2697, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 43 and Walnut Sts.—Ideal furnished apartment, suitable for 1 or 2 persons; sublease short time. Pennypacker 6225. Write Box M-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PACKARD, 1934 Super Eight, Five-Passenger Sedan; low mileage, like new; price $2100. For demonstration call Attleboro 386, Attleboro, Mass.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON
143 Tremont Street, Boston
Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials
Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-6833

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic.
S SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BOSTON—Qualified workers of all kinds at present-day salaries. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-2080.

MRS E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Boston Com. 8185 We specialize in colored help

British Tonnage Reported Advancing

Great Britain and Ireland are slowly forging back toward the position they formerly held of building more merchant shipping than all other maritime nations combined. This is revealed today by returns of Lloyd's Register of Shipping as of Dec. 31, analyzing boat statistics for the last quarter.

Ships under construction now total 1,251,722 gross tons, the Register shows. Of this amount, 47.7 per cent is being built in Great Britain and Ireland, 1.6 per cent in the United States, and 50.7 per cent in the other shipbuilding countries taken as a group. At this time last year, only 757,000 tons were being produced throughout the world, of which Great Britain and Ireland were building 43.8 per cent, the United States 1.6 per cent and the rest of the world 54.6 per cent.

While the total of new construction in Great Britain and Ireland during the quarter just ended showed a gain of 17,000 gross tons over the previous quarter, the new work started in the other maritime countries showed a decline of 71,000 tons.

Boston Art Notes

H. Boylston Dummer

An array of pictures drawn, painted or etched by H. Boylston Dummer is to be seen at the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. It is not often we find such varied talents in one man who may be better known to many of us as cartoonist.

Mr. Dummer created the Animal Town series which appears in the Boston Post. He has an enormous repertoire of animal portraits that make up the personnel of the stories told in the pictures. Jack Rabbit and Racky Coon and Billy Bear and others are seen in human situations betraying human fallibilities. They live, they move, they communicate by virtue of the vivacious drawing of the artist. Mr. Dummer draws with accuracy and knowledge and he does not resort to eccentricities or exaggerations commonly practiced by composers of "funnies." That he works with understanding and from observation is proved by the encyclopedic ensembles of portraits on one sheet, such as the one entitled "Familiar Birds of New England." The birds are portrayed with individual characteristics, and the eggs are differentiated carefully in drawings which are placed side by side in a frame. There is an assemblage of pictures which compositely give us some idea of the Century of Progress fair in Chicago. Mr. Dummer has an omniverous eye and an indefatigable pen: he can cram much material into small space. And what is most noteworthy is the fact that the workmanship is clear, conscientious, interesting. Often the artist has a wink on his eye and he is enjoying the comedy of the scene as much as the prospective readers.

A number of oils displays the artist in moments of freedom from the meticulous and minute. He has painted scenes in Vermont, winter landscapes, maple tapping, old shacks and wooden homesteads. His oils have no ostentatious traits; they are painted simply with a view to establishing the atmosphere.

There are besides some small etchings, some drawings, and odds and ends, all of which aid the onlooker in estimating the compass of the artist's work. It is an entertaining show. It discloses the vast industry required by cartoons which are run off in the day's program of a newspaper.

D. A.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

REFINED, educated young woman, employed, offers loving services evenings in exchange for home. Write Box R-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HAIRDRESSING

BEAUTY All Branches of Beauty Culture. MAUD A. WHITE, 839 Little Bldg., Boston. Han. 1462.

HELP WANTED

13 OR 14-year-old boy, good features, blond, to pose for artist after school hours. See MISS BARNHART, 9 Norway St., Boston. Tel. Com. 1036.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Philadelphia Suburbs—Permanent or temporary, beautiful, harmonious home for 3 needing loving, experienced care, rest and study. Tel. Media 1051.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 109th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

KNITTING

YARN—Bernat Brand for Knitting, also cotton, raw silk and linen; samples at 20 Chester Avenue, Winthrop, Mass. MISS M. DAMON, Ocean 0938.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY Prop
14 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Ave., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. QUincy 0479

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Will rent part time practitioner's attractive office; reasonable. Telephone Penn. 6-0508.

PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours. 404 Garden Bldg., 248 Boylston St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry
GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION
With Offices Conveniently Located in
BOSTON: 1135 Little Building
CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Bazar, Central Sq.
SOMERVILLE: Parke Snow Inc., Davis Sq.
LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store
WALTHAM: Parke Snow Inc.
SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St.
FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St.
FITCHBURG: Parke Snow Inc.
WORCESTER: 339 Slater Building
SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS AVE., BOSTON

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PRINTING

Call the Printer Good Service
Call my Printer Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer Church, book, job work
creative ideas, cards, folders. Algonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th St., New York

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI BEACH Welcomes You
Mrs. Ernest B. Smalley
Everything in Real Estate
1221 Lincoln Road
10 Years in Miami Beach

ROOMS TO LET

BELLEROSE, N. Y.—Furnished room in private home, with or without garage; breakfast and Sunday meals optional. Phone after 7 P. M. Fieldstone 3-5395.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Very pleasant, bright room overlooking Fenway; elevator. 104 Hemenway St., Suite 14. Comm. 5895.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon St.—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 8683.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Unfurnished room, 1st floor, pantry, running water; suitable for business or private. Circle 9287.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS — Warm, comfortable room in modern apartment near Harvard Square; pleasant home for business man or woman. Tel. Trowbridge 8847.

239 EAST 17TH ST., N. Y. C.—Overlooking park, very quiet; 2 large, partly furnished rooms to let; references required.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B) —Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water, $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath, exceptionally clean; quiet surroundings; near church. TRafalgar 7-1353.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant large single, quiet, refined home, elevator; near Christian Science church. H. MELZER, 316 West 84th Street.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 8617 106th St.—Sunny furnished room, private family; garage if desired. Virginia 7-4096.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOARD, home offered in small cottage in Florida, $5.50 per week, no extras. Telephone Malden 3370-W (Mass.). Write MRS. BEALS, Malden Cottage, Longwood, Florida.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Room with board in private adult family; excellent meals; business person preferred; parking; near transportation. Tel. Jam. 3421-W.

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2654.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN your own dresses and attractive daily commission; take orders for Janalene smart spring frocks for women and children. F. Q. MORCOM, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Need 10 more women distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

WOMAN of good personality to sell Bernat yarn, knitted dresses; sales made by appointment only; no canvassing; commission. L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel Han. 6429

SHOE REPAIRS

GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIR
SHINE & HAT CLEANING CO
82 Westland Avenue Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN young man, 27, wishes position as chauffeur, either local or party going south for winter; references from present employer; Christian Scientists preferred. DONALD J. MILLER, 133 Central St., Stoughton, Mass. Tel. 876-J.

EXPERIENCED textile manufacturer with sales experience desires textile connection. Box K-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT attendant, Boston vicinity; can cook, sew helpful, adaptable. Box N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged, desires position, business people. Write Box P-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LADY wishes position in first-class dressmaking studio where advancement is possible. 522 East 78th St., New York City. Apartment 6B.

WANTED — Position as housekeeper-companion by young woman part time; driver's license. L-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDIOS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS, unusually large (14x18), sunny, handsomely furnished, $3; others $5; subway express. 251 W. 95th St., New York City. THOMPSON.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall, Studio, Boston COM. 5069

YOUNG native French woman offers instruction in French. EUGENIE GAUTIER, HADDOCK, 231 Park Dr., Boston. Tel. Comm. 1897

TRUCKING

F. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 25 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN Oregon timber for sale; pole and fire wood land; 38 acres; 5 miles from Medford; price reasonable. H. O. BORDWELL, SUnset 2981, 8006 S. E. Boise St., Portland, Oregon.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers, by appointment only, models of exquisite hand made dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; commission at sale. MARY MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, transportation, legal, sales, purchase, import and export experience; wants foreign or domestic location; references. S-81, 524 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Our January Drive for 5000 New Customers

—is going ahead full swing! This glorious friend-making event grows greater with its own momentum. Customers old and new gain many benefits from the splendid bargains being offered.

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ENNA JETTICK
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
January 2-19
$2.95 AND $3.95
Regular $5.00 and $6.00
Enna Jettick Shoes 534 Main Street

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars
Ph. Englewood 3-3737 59 Engle St.

HACKENSACK

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
230 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.

Comet White Rice	3 pkgs. 23c
Comet Brown Rice	2 pkgs. 19c
Comet Brown Rice Flakes	2 pkgs. 23c
Sunshine Krispy Crackers	1 lb. pkg 18c

All Gorton Fish Products
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
SO. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc.
Glen Ridge and Vicinity
Beautiful Homes, Sale, Rent
WIDE PRICE RANGE
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
227 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Phone Glen Ridge 2-5600

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Stewart & Van Duyne
CLEANING AND DYEING
of WEARING APPAREL
RUGS and DRAPERIES
Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
A few outstanding values of our
January Canned Goods Sale
10 Jars Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice.... 99c
10 Jars Royal Scarlet Tomato Cocktail, 99c
Teenie Weenie Peas ..... doz. $2.59
Economy Tomatoes, large can ..... doz. $1.59
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Freytag and Anderson INC Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

Merman Arch-aid Shoes
You'll remember the day you bought a pair . . . and give everlasting praise to the gentle support . . . the perfect fit the sensible heels.
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy Street (near Halsey St.)
NEWARK, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

THE LUTZEL SERVICE CO.
Lincoln Specialists
SERVING ALL CARS
451 Central Avenue Day—OR. 4-5147
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The best for less, always!

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Properly Selected and Delivered
Artistry in all Designs.
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
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402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-387

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"I'll be on the watch for you"

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Where Quality and Service Dominate
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Why not let us help you to save time and energy by sending to your home our ever-popular, always-delicious foods . . . READY FOR THE TABLE?
More than a thousand Reading and suburban women use this convenient service REGULARLY. You, too, will like these foods . . . their surprisingly low prices . . . our prompt, courteous service.
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The CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
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Owned and Operated by
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Reliable Department Stores
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SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat, Candy, Baked Goods
Since 1866
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6255

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Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
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Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
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The Heinz Store's
"KNITTING CENTER"
A Fascinating, New Department!
New, Radiantly Colorful Bear Brand Yarns!
—AND an expert Instructress is here every day to guide you.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

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GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE
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"RICHARDSON & ROBBINS"
Chicken Broth
Try Our Own Brand MAYONNAISE

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Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
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For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
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MRS. GEO. K. NEWBURY
712 MAPLE LANE Tel. Sewickley 196-R
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"Sam Drayman's Shoes are Better
You will wear out your shoes hunting for a better place to repair or buy them.
10 PARK AVENUE

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Peckerman—Tailor and Furrier
5 So. Chester Road Phone 1727

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When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

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Lansdowne

Interboro Special Economic Laundry Services are planned to give the better quality at lowered prices.
Have our Man call and explain these Services. Washing methods and sanitation certified.
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Stewart Avenue, east of Union, Lansdowne
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AUGUSTA HEYER SMITH
128 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
ANTIQUES
Featuring
JEWELRY
This week—GARNETS—Brooches, Rings, Necklaces and Bar Pins.
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Broad's Confectionery Store
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
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MONARCH PRODUCTS
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOODS STREET CHURCHILL 5176

CRONENWETH'S DRY CLEANERS
CLEANING ÷ DYEING ÷ REPAIRING
Hand Knit Suits Cleaned and Blocked
735 ROSS AVENUE, WILKINSBURG
420 LIBRARY STREET, BRADDOCK

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

FREE KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS
Expert instructions in Knitting and Crocheting. One of York's best-known knitters will be at this store daily from 11 until 4 P. M. to teach and help you!
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Boston Snapshots

Chocolate Shrine—Just across the Muddy River in Brookline stands the Dutch House, surrounded by trees, faced by apartments, which have grown up since it was built, and backed by the tracks of the Boston & Albany Highland Branch. Observing from the windows of trains its peculiar architecture and the brightly colored shields adorning its walls, we have speculated at length on the history of the building.

Finally we approached the building by road—along the Netherlands Avenue named after it—and sounded a tattoo on the bronze knocker centered on a bright blue front door. Miss Lurena O'Donnell, daughter of Leo O'Donnell of the Massachusetts School of Art, admitted us into a paneled hall with intriguing grilled doors leading into other rooms, and a half-finished mural painting, based on a Flemish tapestry in the Gardner Museum, immediately facing the doorway.

Her father, she explained, bought the house when a fraternity which has occupied it for some years was forced to give it up for financial reasons. The house itself is of real antique value—with its beams, its stair bannisters, carved woodwork and thousands of blue tiles—and into it the O'Donnells have been bringing, piece by piece, furniture that really looks "at home" in it.

Originally built in Friesland, Holland, the old house was shipped to Chicago for the Columbian Exposition of 1892 by the Van Houten cocoa and chocolate interests. Miss O'Donnell produced large and slightly faded photographs of its exterior and interior in those days. In the great salon, in which a black concert grand piano now looks diminutive in one corner, was then installed an imposing hot chocolate bar.

Admiring the house and warming to the comforting beverage served within, a wealthy Boston resident decided to relieve the Van Houten company of its investment in the house when the exposition ended, and had it shipped and re-erected in the then open spaces of Brookline.

Although the original Dutch furniture of the exposition has gone, Mr. O'Donnell is restoring the place to perhaps something better than its pristine glory. In the dining room, for instance, he is assembling a large collection of Delft pottery, which harmonizes well with the Biblical tiles in which the lower half of the walls are finished.

* * *

Radio and Amateurs—Now and then complaints are heard that the radio listening habit is doing away with amateur musicians—but the experience of a Boston "radio opportunity night" sponsor seems to point to the opposite conclusion. Not only have they been swamped by the applications of amateurs of sufficient skill to give creditable performances, but they have been unable to procure a hall large enough to accommodate the crowds wishing to hear them in person.

The later problem has been partially solved now by making an admission charge of 10 cents, with all the proceeds going to the Emergency Relief Campaign. But when this plan was started a week ago the theater was as crowded as ever—and $300 was handed to the campaign treasurer.

It was in the fall that Scott Furriers decided to entertain their radio audience on Sunday evenings with a series of old-fashioned "amateur nights." To make the thing realistic they invited applications from those wishing to take part. The affair was mentioned casually in Boston newspapers—and 12,000 people, it was estimated, were turned away from the studio, in which they had hoped to watch the broadcast.

Here was a great audience "in person" clamoring for the opportunity to be exposed to the firm's advertising. To get a radio audience cost money—but this was an unexpected "free supplement" which could not be ignored.

So the "Old-Fashioned Amateur Nights" moved with their microphones to the Plymouth Theater—which was promptly jammed to the doors. Half measures were evidently no use, so the next move was to the largest theater available, the Boston Opera House, seating some 3000 people. Even here, though, it was estimated that on one Sunday evening 10,000 failed to get inside the doors.

Then came the opening of the emergency relief campaign and the idea of a nominal admission charge for its benefit. Mail orders poured in by the hundred at once—including orders from large firms for blocks of tickets for employees.

Several recognized stage and radio stars have surprised the management and the audience by appearing at these amateur nights. Among them was John Halliday, who was then appearing at a local theater. Taking the center of the stage, he told of the beginning of his stage career—at an amateur night many years ago, when he won a prize of 50 cents.

On another occasion contestant number 237 turned out to be Phil Baker, who was then in Boston with the "Calling All Stars" company. He also was a 50-cent prize winner when he appeared years ago at an amateur night at the old Bowdoin Theater.

* * *

Quick Turnover—Rival gold redeeming concerns are using the radio, newspaper advertisements and alluring electric signs in their prospecting for the yellow metal—but one display set up by an enterprising firm on Tremont Street even exceeds the promises of Townsend Plan proponents in its quick turnover of currency.

A mechanical "Uncle Sam" labors untiringly at the handle of a device not unlike grandfather's hand coffee mill, which grinds up anything golden that is fed into its hungry maw. Brooches, tie pins, and rings with stones removed are fed into the hopper—and dollar bills come out from a chute at the bottom in a never-ending stream.

Lest the prospects of inflation worry conservative passers-by it may be mentioned that one of these bills bears a large smudge of ink—and about once a minute, no matter how hard Uncle Sam grinds, this same bill turns up again!

[Boston Snapshots Appear Each Wednesday]

Manchoukuo Radio Strongest in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchuria — With the admitted purpose of drowning out Chinese and Soviet stations, the Manchoukuo Government has now opened the most powerful radio broadcasting station in the Orient. It is situated at Knangchengtzu, a suburb of this city.

The new station operates continually from 6 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. However, full power is only turned on for the last four hours. The program, which includes news, language lessons and musical selections, is in Chinese and Japanese except for one 10-minute interval when news is broadcast in English.

However, it is said that arrangements are being made for hook-ups with American and European systems. When these are completed, there will probably be wider selections.

'Getting the Hook' on the Air One Way Of Discovering Fresh Radio Talent

When a fledgling pilot goes up in the air for his first solo flight a white rag is tied on to the tail of his plane to notify all and sundry fliers to keep out of his way or otherwise steer around him for anything may be expected of him!

Figuratively, radiocasting these last few months has had a white flag tied onto its microphones, for amateur shows have become the thing and—well, anything may be expected from unknown talent. At present writing there are three or four amateur shows on the national networks and a half dozen scattered throughout the country on single stations.

Some of the amateur shows are obviously constructed for the pleasure of hearing hopelessly impossible talent get the "hook," or its equivalent in radio, a sour chord, the gong or the horn. One such local show passes all its talent hamburger fashion through a hopper, good, bad, indifferent and hopeless, and after a predetermined time limit the performers are as ruthlessly taken off the air. This type of period is obviously not devoted to finding the capabilities of its talent and placing it on file for future needs.

At the headquarters of the networks auditions of a sort are conducted in order to weed out the great number of applicants who storm the studios for a chance at fame. Some of these shows offer newcomers merely the chance to get on the air in the hope that some star maker may see their talents. Others offer a money reward to talent adjudged best after a studio and mail listening poll. Some offer a chance to go on the boards and prove to the entertainment world at large that the radiocasters had sufficient justification for their original faith.

Fred Allen's show on Wednesday evenings, Maj. Edward Bowes of Capitol Theater fame, who now runs an amateur show over WHN, New York, and the Stars of the Future periods conducted by the Radio City Party, Saturday evenings on the NBC-WJZ chain are perhaps the best examples of the helping hand to the worthy amateur.

Radio is after all only one medium of entertainment. Giving radio amateurs a chance to develop their talents in other forms of entertainment is perhaps the best thing that can be held out to a newcomer, for in study of the careers of the great radio names it is to be seen that very few of them achieved their fame solely through medium of the radio. Radio in many cases, was merely another of the facets to their widening talents.

Of names whose fame came chiefly by radio Amos 'n' Andy, Roxy, Jessica Dragonette, the Revelers Quartet and the comedians Stoopnagle and Budd come to hand. But some of these were smart enough to see that radio did not encompass the world and consequently went out and made other entertainment reputations for themselves.

There is the example of Lawrence Tibbett to stand perhaps as the goal for amateurs to shoot at. Mr. Tibbett could have easily allowed opera, and rightly enough, to be his pinnacle of fame. He chose the movies and the radio as well. Thus it is entirely possible that a good many subscriptions to Mr. Tibbett's concert recitals are underwritten by those who might never have heard him thus except for his departure into other entertainment channels.

A. D. H.

Lord Nelson's Coat Destined for Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Lord Nelson's naval frock coat, dating back to 1804, was presented to the Duke of Gloucester during his recent stay at Sydney.

On the coat, in addition to the heavy gold braid trimmings, were Nelson's four Star decorations of The Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, The Crescent and St. Joachim. Accompanying the coat was a letter written by Lord Nelson to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, Commander-in-Chief of Cadiz, dated Aug. 3, 1798, reporting the glorious victory of "The Battle of the Nile."

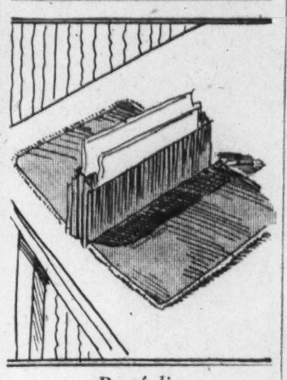
These were presented by Mrs. J. M. McNeil of Sydney, and will be handed by the Duke to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for exhibition with other Nelson relics in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, England.

Daily Features

When bulls and bears lie down with the lamb, there will be no wolf.

The speeches are at the head of the table; extra desserts at the foot.

With the Inventors



Portfolio

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS new portfolio, for which Ary Kaufman, of South Orange, N. J., has recently received U. S. Patent No. 1983036, should appeal to student, business man, or teacher as a modern and improved version of his old friend, the brief case. This case opens out flat, except for the stiff upright center file in which papers may be placed, or the whole may be folded shut, and fastened securely by a zipper which runs around three sides of the portfolio.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Postponing Indefinitely

No. 20

While the question of painting the schoolhouse was before the assembly, a number of things had happened, the last being a motion to postpone indefinitely. The president appealed to Mr. Wright for help.

SOLOMON WRIGHT smiled as he rose in response to President Putney's request for help. "We're getting things piled up a bit," he commented. "That seems to happen quite often in business meetings; but finding our way out will be good practice.

"The situation is this," Mr. Wright continued: "The main motion before the house is, that we buy enough material to paint the schoolhouse There followed a motion to table; but that motion was out of order because improperly worded. The Chair should have so ruled. Then there followed the motion to postpone indefinitely, which is in order because there is only the main question before us. Now, go ahead, Mr. President."

"Well, now, that's simple enough, once it is explained," acknowledged the president.

"The motion to table until next spring is out of order," now ruled the president. "And the motion to postpone the question indefinitely is before the house. And remember, debate is permissible on the main motion, as well as the motion to postpone indefinitely. Are there any remarks?"

Considerable discussion followed. Then Darius Brooks obtained the floor: "Mr. President, my remark is that we postpone the remarks as well as the motion."

"That gives me an idea, Mr. President," Solomon Wright commented, as he gained recognition. "I've never made a motion in these meetings thus far; so I move the previous question on the motion to postpone indefinitely."

Silence followed.

No one seemed to know what to do.

Then Mr. Wright explained that his motion required a second if it was to be considered.

Caleb Wells addressed the Chair: "Mr. President, that funny motion Sol is makin' may be some kind of game, and there may be a catch in it; but, in order to find out how we play, I'm a goin' to second it."

"Now, Sol," began Mr. Putney appealingly, "you'll have to guide us here. What do you mean by moving 'the previous question'?"

(Continued on Friday

For the Scrapbook

A lie should be trampled on and extinguished wherever found. I am for fumigating the atmosphere, when I suspect that falsehood, like pestilence, breathes around me.—*Carlyle.*

Plunge boldly into the thick of life! Each lives it, not to many is it known; and seize it where you will, it is interesting.—*Goethe.*

Force yourself to reflect on what you read, paragraph by paragraph.—*Coleridge.*

To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom.
—*Milton.*

Mr. Scroggins

Governors Come and Go

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

A GREAT noise sounded across Boston Common: "BOOM!"

Every pigeon and sparrow flew into the air.

"BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!"

It was a mighty noise. The air trembled with it. The people on the benches turned toward the golden dome of the State House on Beacon Hill.

The "Booms" continued. They came with such power that not a sparrow or a pigeon returned to the ground. Florrie, pompousest of pigeons, and Fib, chief of sparrows, separated themselves from the flocks of wheeling neighbors and flew straight to Ulmus Americana (American elm). On the porch of their home, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins were on tiptoe, arm in arm, gazing toward the State House.

"The noise is to mark the Great Change of Chief Magistrates," said Scroggins. "It has been this way every so often for many years. Grandfather remembered it in his day too."

"But let's go up and see the high hats," said Fib.

Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins looked at each other. "No, of course, I won't wear it today, my dear," said Scroggins.

Florrie winked with vim. Fib dashed hither and thither on the limbs of Ulmus Americana. Mr. Scroggins went inside and in a few minutes came out with his tippet wound around his head.

"I never wear my high hat on this day of the Great Change," he said. "There are plenty without it."

Fib and Florrie flew, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins scurried across the Common and sought the top branches of an English elm (Ulmus Campestris) on Holmes Walk.

"The view is perfect," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Much better than the people have," said Scroggins with as much

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Watching the High Hats.

of pity as of superiority in his tone. Fib and Florrie sat beside the Scrogginses, and the four friends watched with keen eyes. Scroggins moved his cane up and down, pointing.

"What are you doing?" said Fib.

"He's counting the high hats," said Mrs. S.

There were a great many of them, shiny and important. Men were on the steps of the State House. One man came down slowly with his high hat in his hand.

"He's going," said Scroggins. "Another one's coming."

"What does it all mean?" said Fib.

Scroggins put his hand to his head as though he had a high hat there to push back on his ears. He grinned sheepishly when he touched a tippet instead.

"It's an old custom people have," he said. "They have a Head Man or Chief Magistrate. They call him Governor. But he's a different one every so often."

"How often?" said Fib.

Scroggins hurrumphed quite a bit and then said that it was often enough for some, but not often enough for others.

"People seem to want to change things and people," said the venerable squirrel. "They are always stirring around, tearing down, building up, going faster, getting there late, and all that kind of thing. Thank goodness, they don't change the Common—much—at least the trees. And the grass and the flowers in summer and snow in winter and the sky and sun. Plenty of things don't change—much. Governors may come and Governors may go, but—"

He didn't finish because the crowd below was breaking up and it was too interesting to watch the high hats glisten in the winter sun.

Today's Limerick

From France, in far off Camembert,
Comes cheese that you cannot compert
With any but one,
Which some people shun,—
Give Limburger plenty of ert.

Quotation for Today

WHEN you get into a tight place and everything goes against you till it seems as if you couldn't hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the time and place that the tide will turn.

—STOWE

Timber-Line Warriors

Tree Sentinels Watching Over the Mountains Near Boulder, Colo., Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by W. A. Lacy.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press—When the Grassville Bugle prints gossip about the neighbors, that's hick stuff. If a journal prints similar items about New Yorkers, it is smart and sophisticated.

Salt Lake City Deseret News—An economist says Uncle Sam must eventually take over the banks because they owe him so much. European papers please copy.

Boston Globe—Housing programs, of which so much has been said, will never be completely successful until everybody has a house in which anybody else would be glad to live.

Mobile Register—Wish Einstein would lay off curved space a while, and explain why a telephone-receiver cord persists in twisting up in 40 knots.

Moments Musical

No. 35

Percy Aldridge Grainger

PERCY GRAINGER might be called an "English-speaking" composer. He believes in his own language being spoken and written in his music and on his music. *In* it, because most of his works are inspired by folk songs from Lincolnshire, Sussex, Ireland or Scotland, or by poems by Kipling, who had a distinct influence on the young composer's life, or Swinburne. *On* it, because he prefers to translate musical terms freely into English. Instead of *ritard* or *ritardando*, he may write, "Slowing downish," or "Easy goingly"; instead of allegretto, one finds "at fast jogtrot speed." Diminuendo becomes "soften lots" for Grainger, and *forzando* may be translated "hammeringly." A *coda* is a "tail-piece," and on approaching a climax one may read, "Now's your time to sing up!"

This indicates the nature of the man, frank, fresh, definite. Grainger knows what he wants and how he wants it. Whether one agrees with him or not, one feels like speaking to him as Leopold Godowsky tells me he once spoke to Vladimir de Pachmann. De Pachmann asked Godowsky, "Leppie, what is wrong with my playing?" To which Godowsky replied, "My dear Vladimir, your pedaling is bad, your technique weak, your fingering wrong, and you *will* talk to the audience when you should be silent. But don't change a thing! Don't change a thing!" So to Grainger one would say, "Don't change a thing! Just be Percy Grainger."

Several years ago, I had given a concert in the big Armory in Charleston, S. C., and was waiting two days to play at a military school near there. Grainger, whom I had never heard, was playing in the Armory on the second night, so I went to hear him, all expectant. He made one of the most unusual entrances I have ever seen. There were two steps leading from back stage onto the platform in full view of the audience—I remembered they were a nuisance to me two nights before. Suddenly Grainger appeared. He took those two steps on the run, like a schoolboy, and left the audience gasping. It was a breezy entrance and his playing was exactly the same, very unconventional, and with the freshness of a southerly wind such as his native land, Australia, experiences on summer afternoons about 5 o'clock.

Grainger's mother had a strong influence on his musical life. She was his first teacher and always remained his sincere critic and companion, as did Edvard Grieg.

Grainger's own chanty, *One More Day, My John*, is very interesting for piano, as is the *Lullaby* from *Tribute to Foster*. The clog dance, *Handel in the Strand*, for piano and string orchestra, and *Shepherds Hey* for 12 instruments (flute, clarinet, horn, English concertina and eight strings) are simply delightful.

On his wedding night, a few years ago, Grainger conducted in the Hollywood Bowl his symphonic piece, *To a Nordic Princess*, dedicated to his fiancée. They were then married.

SONYA MICHELL.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Take Up Thy Bed"

WHEN we are informed in the words of the Authorized Version that the Way-shower told one whom he had healed to "take up his bed and walk" (John 5:8; cf. Mark 2:9), we might suppose, from the modern use of the term "bed," that the reference was to a large piece of furniture, and that the very lifting of it was well nigh a miracle in itself.

However, the explanation becomes plain when we realize that the Greek word employed in these passages is *krabbatos*, a term which was used in New Testament times to describe the "bed" of the poor, which, at best, was what we would describe as a camp bed or perhaps a mattress, and was very often simply a rug or mat.

Thus Moffatt well expresses the sense when he renders: "Lift your mat"; as does Weymouth, who suggests: "Take up your mat."

What They Say

Friendship Based on Equality

"I am hoping the world will gradually realize that real friendship can be created only on a basis of equality and not of suppression."—*Adolf Hitler.*

A Woman's Career

"The creation of a home that is a place of refuge, beauty, and peace is the greatest career any woman can have."—*Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Without Fear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quetta, India

A PANTHER cub was presented to young Mr. T——, who had arrived in India not long before.

Naming his strange pet "Tony," Mr. T—— took great care of him and nourished him by means of a bottle. Completely tame, the panther followed his master about with the other pets, two dogs and an otter. In fact, it was said that Tony went everywhere with Mr. T—— except to church!

However, when about four months old, although still attached to his master, the little beast began to take up hunting. For awhile Mr. T—— kept Tony on a leash, and then, when he had to leave the district for some months, decided that it would be wiser for his wild little pal to go to the local Zoo.

Seven months later, returning to the town, Mr. T—— went first to visit Tony in the cage in which he had left him. Jumping the railing, the master called the now well-grown panther and putting his arms through the bars played with the animal, which licked his hands.

A keeper, coming up to find out the reason for the crowd that had collected round the panther's cage to witness the extraordinary sight of a man playing with such a so-called savage beast, exclaimed, "Why, even I, his keeper, can't go near that animal!"

Mr. T—— suggested that this was probably due to the panther being troubled by the lioness in the next cage, for, having two cubs, she was continually rushing at the intervening bars.

He was still fondling the creature when a manager of the Zoo passed. Calling over his shoulder as he played with the pet, Mr. T—— asked if Tony could be transferred to another cage away from the lioness.

"But, sir," said the man, "this is not your Tony. He passed on a month after you went away. This beast was brought down from the hills a few months ago."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

"Butcher Boy Smocks"

AS SOON as the new patterns for the clever "butcher boy smocks" came out, one girl got busy making some. She made some in black sateen, with clever designs on them, for office girls to slip over their street dresses, and she made others of gay prints for the housewife to protect her dress when she was in the kitchen; she also made a few comfy flannel ones for the elderly women who like added warmth in the cool evenings. She is busy every day making and selling these handy smocks.

Betty R. L.

In Lighter Vein

Dreams

Six-year-old Phyllis (at the breakfast table): "Oh, I had such a funny dream last night."

Daddy: "What was it?"

Phyllis: "Well, you ought to know, you were in it."

So Long!

Then there's the one about the new shavetail who had his platoon marching away from him. The men had gone some distance and were headed straight for an embankment, and the second lieutenant was speechless. At last the regular army sergeant instructor yelled to the new officer:

"Say something, if it's only good-by!"—*Legion Monthly.*

Her Job

Sonny: "Mother, we're going to play elephants at the zoo and we want you to help us."

Mother: "What on earth can I do?"

Sonny: "You can be the lady who gives them peanuts and candy."

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Gnome Workshop*

By THE HAGERS

GNOME WORKSHOP
THE GNOME WORKSHOP AT LAST WE FOUND DEEP IN THE HILLSIDE, UNDER-GROUND.
"LOOK, WADDLES, DO YOU SEE THIS GEM? WE MAKE AND OFTEN COLOR THEM;
THEN HIDE THEM—AND THEY'RE HARD TO FIND— IN ROCKY PLACES WHERE THEY'RE MINED.
WE SHINE GOLD NUGGETS 'TIL THEY GLEAM, AND DROP THEM IN A MOUNTAIN STREAM.
SO, WHEN YOU FIND OUR TREASURES DEAR; YOU'LL KNOW THE GNOMES ARE VERY NEAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Old Grudges in the New Deal?

THE stickiest political embroilment in recent Administration experience is emerging in Washington. At least three questions of importance are involved. They are:

Is President Roosevelt himself, for old reasons of New York State politics, behind the move to oust Robert Moses from one or both of the positions he fills with great distinction and usefulness in New York City?

Has the President thereby got into a political impasse, and will Harold L. Ickes, his Secretary of the Interior, be made the goat, to jump right over the wall and out of the Cabinet?

And if so do these events mark a new and very sharp break between the President and the Progressives?

As to the first point, history records that: Once upon a time, Mr. Moses was right-hand man to Alfred E. Smith, and as New York Secretary of State seemed likely to be the Smith representative in the Roosevelt Administration at Albany. Governor Roosevelt soon dropped him. Last fall Mr. Moses waged a bitter anti-Administration fight for the Governorship as a Republican.

Altogether these circumstances have fostered an impression which may be unfair to the President. The widespread belief that personal feeling rather than public policy is behind the effort to oust Mr. Moses may not rest on fact. But the belief itself creates a situation that should be cleared up.

If the general assumption that President Roosevelt pursues his grievances is incorrect, he has an excellent opportunity to confound his critics by ostentatiously withdrawing from the pack which is after Mr. Moses. Old and personal motives, or even the appearance of being actuated by them, have no place in real statecraft. Mr. Roosevelt cannot afford to let this become another air-mail case. He should show cause for federal interference with Mr. Moses' work or withdraw the interference.

Such action might help also to make plain the status of Secretary Ickes, who, to the great surprise of his friends, has taken the full brunt of demanding the Moses resignation. This demand takes the form of an order by the Public Works Administrator barring an official of a local government from also serving on a board administering a PWA project. It appeared to be aimed directly at Mr. Moses as New York City Park Commissioner and member of the Triborough Bridge Authority, which is employing federal funds for construction.

This order has come on top of a barrage of petty criticisms aimed at Mr. Ickes lately. He seems to be the victim of some sort of campaign, either through publicity or other channels, and talk of his resignation is persistently whispered. Such an outcome would be thoroughly disappointing, for Secretary Ickes has seemed to be one of the ablest Cabinet members. Outspoken and fearless, he has been a bulwark against inefficiency or graft, for which the vast PWA construction fund seemed to offer a rich hunting ground. Moreover, he represents, as a former Bull Mooser, a relatively nonpartisan element in the Administration.

If Mr. Ickes goes it will alter the whole character of the Cabinet, and mark a sort of final breach between President Roosevelt and the Progressives. The gulf between them has been widening for a year, beginning with the President's dismissal of the grandiose La Follette plans to spend three times as many billions as are being spent, and marked particularly by the breach with Senator Bronson Cutting, which almost went so far as an attempt to refuse him his seat in the Senate.

Again the Achilles-heel of the Administration—party politics—looms all out of proportion. But there is a chance to redeem the situation. If it is convincingly shown that the attack on "Bob" Moses is based on theoretical scruples which can be adjusted, if the mysterious anti-Ickes cabal is explained or removed, then President Roosevelt can recapture most of his old intimacy with the Progressives and bring the country closer to the nonpartisan "period of good feeling" which he has been preaching with particular force of late.

Cassius and Calories

NOW it can be told. If Calpurnia had known the real facts she might have succeeded in dissuading her dictator consort from venturing out on that fateful fifteenth of March, and multitudes of schoolboys and girls would have been spared the struggle to memorize Mark Antony's oration.

That "lean and hungry look" attributed to Cassius which so disturbed Julius Caesar wasn't caused, as the latter supposed, by too much thinking. No. The unsmiling co-conspirator of Brutus evidently worried too much about vitamins. Probably advertisements posted all around the Forum urged, nay, insisted that he count the calories in everything he ate.

If Caesar's wife had only had the benefit of some sage advice such as that given the other day by Dr. William Muhlberg, vice-president and medical director of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, she could have gone to Cassius and with womanly tactfulness suggested that he cut out the calories cure-alls and take reasonable enjoyment in foods that pleased his palate.

"To any healthy man or woman, eating should be a pleasure, and the pleasure should not be curtailed by trying to follow ridiculous diet fads," asserts Dr. Muhlberg, and adds, "There is only one dietetic precaution that must be observed—and that is, moderation."

Just imagine: not only that unpleasantness on the steps of the Senate in 44 B. C. but a host of modern—and futile—fads might have been sidetracked if food were selected wisely, meaning normally.

The Attorney General's Mail Bag

EVIDENCE that public opinion in the United States is increasingly alert to the need for national mobilization against crime has poured into the Attorney General's office following the recent National Conference on Crime. Private discussion groups, civic organizations, police departments, political science divisions of universities, women's clubs and high schools are among the correspondents seeking leadership and a plan of campaign.

This spontaneous public demand drives home the value of prompt action for the establishment of a national clearing house for information on the latest methods of combating crime and its causes. The crime conference itself, if made a continuing organization with meetings every year or two, will partly fulfill the function of a clearing house. The advisory committee, of which Dean Justin Miller of Duke University Law School is slated to be chairman, may serve the same purpose in some degree.

Pending the development of a permanent clearing house, the Department of Justice is answering inquiries and encouraging states, municipalities, organizations and individuals to carry out recommendations made by the conference. As a result, state conferences have been called or planned in Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and by western governors. New Jersey is working out a comprehensive campaign against crime.

That these steps are only the beginning of a mighty march is indicated by the intensive drive under way in many states by local newspapers for better legislation on crime. This drive also points to valuable work that could be done by a national clearing house in making available to local papers the latest authoritative information on crime prevention. Such a service is already starting on a private basis in New York, where the National Committee on Public Education for Crime Control publishes news releases designed to popularize the results of research.

From these evidences of public interest in sober, long-term spade work on the roots of crime, encouragement may be taken. But the sproutings of intelligent public interest require cultivation and will grow fastest on tangible results in the reduction of crime and its causes.

One of the hindrances to vigorous public activity against crime has been a feeling of hopelessness. The new national drive, if executed according to plan and enlarged to meet changing needs, should provide a basis for reasoned hope and continuing activity. It would be furthered by more information, made available either in the Department of Justice through a permanent bureau, or through a national clearing house of crime information, standing on its own feet.

The Circus

THE great Olympia Circus in London—which gathers to itself the aristocracy of circus turns from many parts of the world—is closing down at the end of January after one of the most successful seasons on record. What is the secret of the circus's perennial fascination for all classes?

Is it the glitter, the finery, the gay tinsel, the nodding plumes, the brightly colored trappings? A London writer has hazarded the guess that it is the rhythm of the galloping horses, of the jugglers and of the dancers, bringing the circus into accord with the fundamentals of poetry and music, that is at the heart of its appeal. It is a good guess, although it hardly fits either the clowns or the tight-rope walkers, or that astonishing fellow who slides on his head down a wire.

Perhaps the secret of the circus is that of all great art, namely, its universality and its philosophical significance. There is no barrier of nation or of language, of color or of creed, of race or even of species, in the circus. It brings men and animals from far places, and makes everyone feel friendly toward them.

And it is philosophically significant because it demonstrates the absolute equation of effort and achievement. No poet or painter perfectly expresses in words or pigment the substance of his thought. But the tight-rope walker and the man on the sliding wire do what they set out to do exactly and utterly. Their accomplishment is sharply defined by the contrast of the clown, in whom effort and achievement are in least accord, for he cannot walk even a couple of yards without falling down. From the clown to the trapezist, then, is a symbol of human progress from the days of hopeless blundering to the final stage when legitimate desire and accomplishment, effort and achievement, are seen to be one and indivisible.

Mr. Wilder and America

Book of the Day

THORNTON WILDER produces his novels infrequently and never works the same field twice. So far removed, indeed, is his latest book HEAVEN'S MY DESTINATION (New York: Harper. $2.50) from "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and "The Woman of Andros" that a reader may well rub his eyes and say, "Is this Thornton Wilder?" For "Heaven's My Destination" is new and raw, as the United States of 1934 is new and raw, and as compared with the tale of Peru or that of Andros the material is unlovely and the use of the American vernacular harsh.

In thirteen short episodes Mr. Wilder has told the story of one year in the life of George Marvin Brush, 23 years old, a salesman for a textbook publishing house, and a product of a small sectarian college in South Dakota. He was an utterly logical person. That is to say, having accepted certain doctrines and precepts, he followed them to their logical conclusions. For instance, he took a vow of poverty and gave away all his earnings except enough for his modest needs. Unabashed, he knelt in prayer outside his berth in a sleeping car. Gently but firmly he instructed unknown young women in the disadvantages of cigarette smoking. He discussed salvation with complete strangers, and annoyed hotel clerks by inscribing Bible verses on desk blotters. Simply, unaffectedly and with genuine courage he utilized every resource to make everybody good after his pattern.

Naturally Brush roused much misunderstanding and antagonism, since very few persons cared to be thus disturbed. What seemed so clear and simple to him was preposterous to them. He was often arrested, he was the butt of rowdies in more than one memorable scene, and yet he was the man to whom at least one of them turned in extremity. There were a few who trusted him, and at the time of his bleakest despair, when his faith deserted him, a gift from a Polish priest whom he never saw gave him heart again. We leave him at 24, agnostic but still unworldly and full of convictions, and bound upon his corrective way.

There are many points concerning which readers will take issue with the author about what he thinks or what they think he thinks, and with one another. If Mr. Wilder were a publicity-seeker rather than the artist he really is, he could not have chosen a subject more productive of discussion than this.

We can recall that there was discussion also about "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and about "The Woman of Andros." It is nothing new for Mr. Wilder to set forth debatable attitudes toward life.

The new book, for all that its setting and its language differ so noticeably from those other remotely and delicately beautiful novels, has the fundamental marks of all Mr. Wilder's work—its sparseness of detail, its seeming simplicity which is, as a matter of fact, the most studied subtlety, its arrangement in short, clear-cut episodes, its carefully wrought execution which makes this novel as stark as the others were lovely, and its welding of some exciting theory into the fabric of the story.

The book is actually a smoothly shaped, innocent looking bomb. W. K. R.

Industry's Visible Enemies

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue of December 22 gave us Mr. Perrin's helpful statement, "Industry's Invisible Enemies." I should like to supplement this by calling attention to some more obvious influences which are holding back recovery.

It is doubtless true, as stated by Mr. Perrin, that men influenced by sinister proposals are everywhere waiting to make capital out of troubles, and to stir up new trouble wherever possible. But when we examine carefully the environment in which trouble breaks out, what do we find? Almost always that the seeds of trouble were carelessly sown by some of our respected friends, the managers themselves.

I am informed that the Toledo trouble of a year ago was a direct result of the sharp competition which drove our biggest automobile manufacturers to notify the Toledo company to lower production cost of parts made by them, or else to lose necessary business. The later textile strike, with all its unfortunate accompaniments, can be traced to a code, adopted by the manufacturers themselves, which gave no real relief for handling complaints, and which failed to solve the old problem of the strecchout, by which managers, in the race for profits, lay greater and greater burdens upon the workers. The recent trouble at Stockbridge will bear similar investigation and will show the same troubles, ready to the hand of the agitator who would sweep away the whole system, instead of patiently trying to perfect it. And the San Francisco strike had similar seeds.

On the other hand, I could name you ten or a dozen establishments in which no outside influence could possibly enter; establishments run by men not reaching for the moon, and men of imagination in their regard for the aspirations of labor.

I offer no brief for the misdeeds of the members of unions, but I may point out that in the first place our schools have given them no opportunity to study these difficult problems, and in the second place there has been little experimentation upon the part of employers, with a whole-hearted policy of open dealing.

It is still an open question whether such frank co-operation will not develop sobriety and responsibility, where the other attitude has bred suspicion and strife. The long experience of the clothing manufacturers with their workers—now nearly twenty years without a strike—would seem to give food for thought, especially so when it is recalled that the members of the "Amalgamated" were considered highly radical and active sympathizers with the Russian experiment.

It is still a fair question by those of us who still wish to keep and improve capitalism, whether in a highly competitive industry the employers can be trusted to regulate themselves. Perhaps the codes will have to bring managers and labor together. Enemies of society are distinctly visible in a letter which I now have on my desk. This statement, from a manufacturer himself, in effect, says: The Government demanded action; the leaders (sic) of industry saw that they would be regulated anyway, so they went in "to see what they could get out of it." In order to get price control and freedom from monopoly laws they reluctantly agreed to collective bargaining, feeling that that section of the codes could not be made effective.

Need more be said? Can any new deal or good old deal come through such action?

But may I end on a hopeful note, from Mr. John Calder, based on long experience on the firing line (or no-man's land) of labor troubles?

"If in the world of tomorrow, rid of the antiunion complex, the biggest corporations in each of the five leading industries should recognize that its workers reserve the right to make their own mistakes and should encourage them to act accordingly, their surprise at the wise, conservative results would be exceeded only by that caused through the amazing extent to which their action would be imitated throughout the land."

Cambridge, Mass. J. M. B.

"It's Dogged as Does It"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

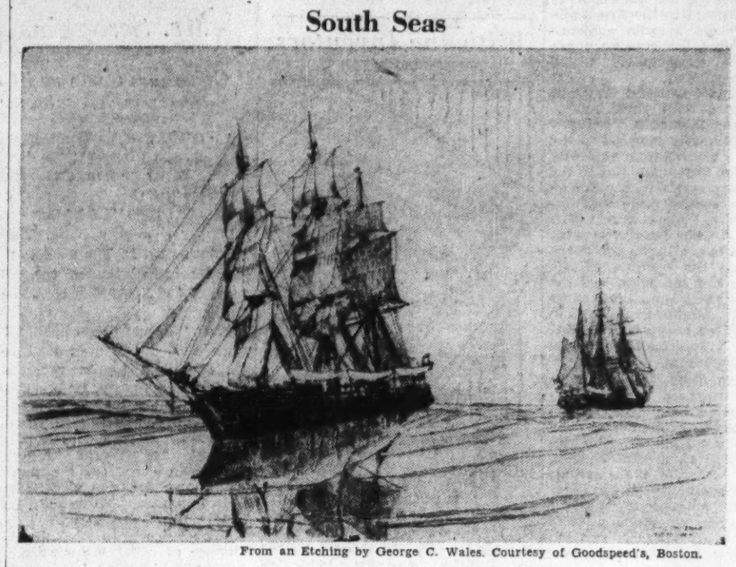
Our junk man is not a business prophet, nor would he probably recognize a "planned economy" if he met it in the street. Moreover, he is inclined to agnosticism on the subject of a federal "Santa Claus." He has no expectation whatever of any government job, or bonus, or social largesse of any kind. Being completely on his own, no resource is left him but hard and continuous work. But this seems to be solving, in a modest way, his personal financial problems.

Having received our small contribution of rags and rubbers, he coaxed into life an ancient truck—as temperamental as a prima donna—and proceeded on a circuit that grows ever wider in radius as the days grow longer. Our understanding is that his children are well fed and clothed, and that even a few hard-earned dollars go into the bank. Somehow, we surmise that this grimy person has a pretty good economic theory, after all.

His name is not revealed, but we assure all inquirers that it is not Micawber. He is not waiting "for something to turn up." He is laboriously turning things up. Possibly he is kin to a young factory hand out of work who turned from the door, after reluctant dismissal, with a cheerful grin and a bit of homely lingo— "Well, it's dogged as does it!" Just so, good neighbor! A lot of us feel just that way about it. We are all your brothers under the skin.

Lexington, Mass. F. B. M.

South Seas



From an Etching by George C. Wales. Courtesy of Goodspeed's, Boston.

Years of Passage

I THINK I can see Bill Benn first as a barefoot boy, dressed in patched and faded jeans, walking through the soft dust of a country road. His hair is thick and uncut, and his arms and body are thin. His home offers too much work and too little food. But his face is turned toward the sun. Only a poor boy could have had his glorious contempt for money in later years. And he must have come from the country. Only the breadth of quiet prairies could have given him his love of empty seas, and of the dark green islands when he found them.

Of the next period in his life I know a little more. A tall, lithe-muscled youth, he is jostled by the crowds on a city street. The murky walls of the buildings press him in, and he is weighted down by the nearness of too many people. And then the docks, with the salt and tar and fish of the harbor. A tall ship is tied up at the wharf before him, and on its masts wet sails are drying in the sun.

Next he is outward bound. There was the first long lift of blue water, and the first clean wind blowing straight from China over the edge of the world. There was hardship and suffering and work, always work, and the need for endurance. But there was comradeship too. There were days of storm and days of white, iced spray, but there were also lazy days when the ship rolled sedately through the trades.

He learned to balance against the run of the sea, and to keep the broken hours of watches. The craftsmanship of the sea came to him more slowly. After all, he was farmer bred and born.

* * *

Three days out on the great circle, a knot he had tied in a staysail brace came loose, and the canvas drove straight out and blew quivering in the wind. The mate, a black browed, massive shouldered man, hurled himself forward along the deck. His red fists swung at his side.

"Who let that line get free?" His salt-roughened voice roared along the planks. Bill Benn trembled. He had seen the punishment that the mate could deal. He moistened his lips to speak.

"My mistake, sir, I guess," a calm voice said at his side. He looked there quickly. The boatswain had spoken. Tall and broad shouldered, he stood meeting the long lift and plunge of the quartering seas, his gray eyes level with those of the mate. For a moment the two men faced each other, and then the mate turned on his heel.

"Get it snugged down," he ordered briefly.

Bill Benn followed the boatswain to the work. As he bent to the task, he whispered, "Thanks, mister, you saved me something. I'll pay it back sometime."

"Pass it along to someone else, son," the boatswain answered.

Then there was his first landfall on a foreign coast, his first sight of a strange port and of strange people, and money to spend. There came years of beating back and forth across calm and troubled seas. Days on the decks under a melting sun or in the driving wind and rain, or days in narrow, odorous streets where crooked houses ran down the hills to the sea. Sometimes he had money, sometimes he had not, but of whatever he had he gave freely. When Bill gave he only asked that it be passed along.

* * *

Sometime in those years of passage from port to dingy port he found the islands. He came upon them early in the morning when the sun was dancing on the blue water. Black mountains, dark in the heat mist, hung truncated over the beach, and the groves of dark green trees grew down to the water's edge and the tiny smother of the surf. A reef of coral curved like a scimitar across an azure bay, and the palm trees moved their fronds lazily in the soft air. Bill Benn bowed his head and knew that he asked no more than to live on these friendly islands all his days.

But it was not strange that he should come back at last to the port whence he first took ship, now a penniless man. What else could happen to one who gave away all that came to him? The people who grudged him a bit of money now and then sat in easy chairs in front of their fires at night.

"There," they said of Bill Benn, "is an example of thriftlessness. We have saved and have all this." They looked approvingly over their warm, shut-in rooms. "Bill Benn was a waster and he has nothing now!"

They didn't know Bill Benn. In his hands he held a ticket on all the roads of the world. And in his cold and dingy room were ports and lands and islands that no man could ever take from him. In the long days and the still nights I see him bent laboriously over a scarred, unpainted table solidifying and completing his visions on cheap white paper with a stubby pen. Can't you see it taking shape, that story which was to come out of his loneliness?

* * *

Tonight I sit at home before an open fireplace with the new, unopened book of his building upon my knee. All over the city and beyond are others, some of whom have given to Bill grudgingly, most of whom never have heard of him. Like my own, their lives are narrow. How few have had the strength and courage to get beyond their affairs and their hearths!

I turn the cover of my book. The door swings back. It seems first that my room is curtained, and then the dark shadows about me turn to vivid, sun-touched blue.

I feel the lift of a slim schooner under my feet, and the sails above me are white and taut in the wind. It is still early in the morning. Upon the rim of the world the islands rise. Black mountains, dark in the heat mist, hang truncated over the beach, and the groves of the dark green trees grow down to the water's edge and the tiny smother of the surf. We slip through the narrow opening in the coral reef that curves like a scimitar across the azure bay.

Then we come about smartly. The sails hang empty. The splash of the anchor in that quiet water wakes the echoes from the beach. As we row ashore, a man, tall, wind burned and brown, whose eyes are filled with deep content, comes to meet us.

"How do, mate," his quiet voice is full of welcome. "Come ashore a bit. There's lots worth seein' in the islands here!"

And there, as always, ready to share with all who come, Bill Benn is walking on the beach of the friendly shores again, while overhead the palms move softly in the wind. FREDERICK ALAN MATTOX

The Wide Horizon

When Labor Fights for Capital

By Frederick W. Carr

BATON ROUGE, LA.

DETERMINED to argue for their jobs with the most powerful political "boss" in America, 1000 workmen overflowed the low hall of the Community Clubhouse at Baton Rouge. It was a meeting such as is rarely seen.

Machinists, boilermakers, foremen and clerks had come to battle for their homes and livelihood, and for one of the country's largest corporations.

Huey P. Long, Louisiana's meteoric Senator, had placed a tax of five cents a barrel on oil. The Standard Oil refinery, the largest in the State, had said it could not do business with a tax of $4500 a day and had started to lay off men.

The organized workers had immediately sent a committee to see the Senator and had obtained a compromise from him. Hundreds of men who had just been notified their jobs were ended sat next to hundreds of others whose turn might be next.

* * *

Most of the throng knew of the feud between the Senator and the Standard Oil Company and, rightly or wrongly, believed the tax to be persecution. Whatever the ethics and economics of it, not the oil presidents and lobbyists were making the fight, but the unknown workers of the State's principal industry.

Resolutely the committee kept out politics and hard feelings. Its chairman led from the microphone a young man who had started to "open up" on Huey Long.

But something was missing. The meeting only marked time. Its chairman kept promising good news and asked for patience. He got a cheery young fellow to sing a song. The crowd grew too restless. The chairman, a machinist, then told all there was to tell.

The terms of the compromise with Huey Long he related. He was hoping for word of its acceptance from the company. But it had not, it might not come. Half the audience glumly melted away.

In the confusion a big, fine-featured man mounted a chair. "We should have a leader to demand a special session of the Legislature to repeal the tax law," he cried. "I am for action. I want to see us get our freedom in this State. I'm not a leader. I haven't got the education."

The chairman of the meeting hastily declared it adjourned. But still 400 men milled about. They did not know whether to go home or to stay. The lone protester stuck on his pedestal. Then his spark struck its fire. A young, virile Frenchman jumped aboard another chair. The crowd that instant found its leader.

* * *

Louisiana is surging with unrest because of the "Kingfish's" unprecedented political control. It is not used to seeing its Governor and its Legislature ruled by a Senator, and some groups are apprehensive of his dominating laws.

Men will tolerate for a time, it is apparent, the whittling down of ancient political rights, but when their bread and butter is threatened, their explosion is immediate, and it may not respect politics. Whatever may be said for Senator Long, the Frenchman voiced with fire what his hearers were thinking and wanted to have said. They escorted him to the platform, made him chairman, and began a new meeting.

Thereupon the pent-up resentments to the rule of the "Kingfish" of these workingmen who felt they and their State had been injured flooded forth like the nearby Mississippi at high water.

Many are the business men in the State who will make no public criticism of the present regime because of fear of reprisals. These obscure toilers, gathered only a few blocks from the State Capitol, blurted out every hidden protest, and one shouted his name and address.

Bourgeois, the Frenchman, fitted the chairmanship like a glove. A college man and an electrical engineer, he was one of the 750 who had just lost their jobs. He has a wife and three children and was behind on his rent.

The 400 objectors voted to form themselves into a "Square Deal Association" and to meet the following night.

The next morning was Sunday. At noon, as the people were coming out of the churches, the newsboys dashed about crying, "Extree! Extree! Read all about it!" The news was that the Standard Oil was taking back most of the men it had laid off. Men and women flocked out of their homes to buy the unusual extra.

That night 500 men decided to make the "Square Deal Association" statewide. They sought to dissociate it from the Standard Oil. They took steps to give Bourgeois, still without a job, a salary.

The chief business, however, was the dispatch of a message to the Governor and the legislators asking repeal of the oil tax and "all other dictatorial measures."

Politics the workingmen disavowed. "We're not stumping for anyone," expounded one of their leaders. "We are not going to put anybody out of office, nor put anybody in office. We are just forming an organization to demand our rights."

* * *

Huey Long is waking up his State. Until he built his extraordinary political machine and showed its possibilities, Louisiana was so willing to let things go along as they were that its people troubled themselves little about rights or government. One of the curious outcomes is to see workingmen turn lobbyists.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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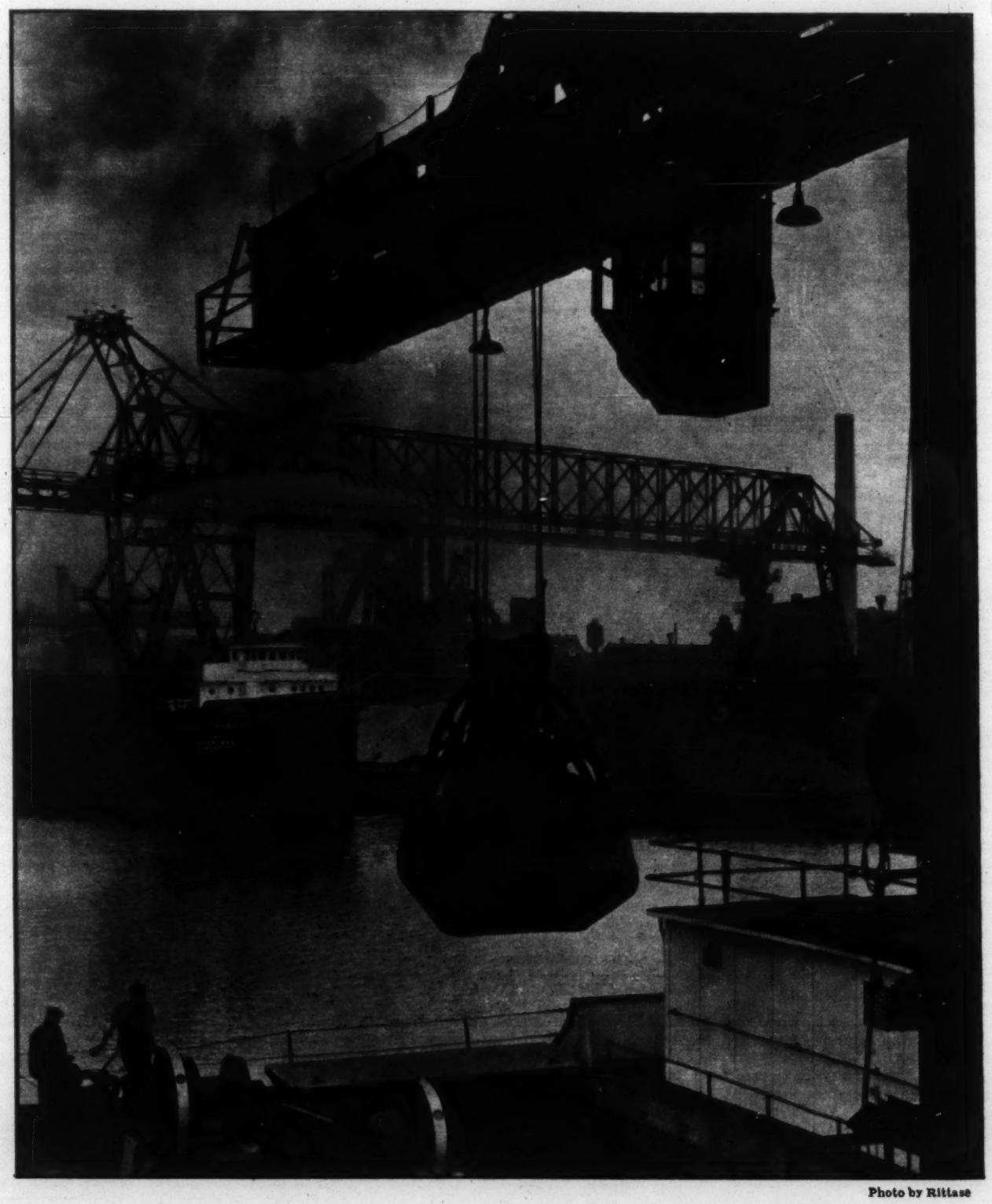


Photo by Rittase

Coals to Newcastle

By Sydney Greenbie

THE TROUBLE WITH international trade is so simple that several times, when I have in a single sentence said to experts what I am about to elaborate in this article, they have admitted in surprised assent, "Why of course, that is the trouble, isn't it." Yet all world congress reports, and pronouncements by experts, circle round it with whole regiments of phrases like "economic nationalism," "free trade," "protectionism," "tariff preferences," "trade restrictions," and "rationalization of foreign trade" without once definitely putting their fingers on the simple cause of world stagnation. This is because, in the last analysis, you cannot speak of the concrete things that make up trade, of buying and selling of rubber, shoes and coffee, in generalities without losing sight of the particulars.

What I am going to speak of I have seen. I have seen the passion for self-sufficiency blaze in the eyes of Japanese, Chilean, Australian and Nova Scotian. I have seen American salesmen in the far corners of the globe ministering to that passion. I have seen factories rise up overnight where that sullen dependence, known as envy, nursed only shepherds' pastures and fishermen's huts, and I've seen these humble ones of the world gird their loins with railroads, and don the armor of rolling mills, and clench in their hands (but recently accustomed only to the shepherd's crook) the titan's wand of generator and giant crane. And when men traffic in power, in technical knowledge, in mass production, there can be only one end—industrial stalemate and the termination of world trade.

Carrying coals to Newcastle has for long been an axiom of economic stupidity. The idea of crossing a river to get a bucket of water makes us laugh. Yet so far has the world gone in its development of industrialism that we have come to exactly that stage in international trade and commerce. We have done even worse. We have extended the reach of transportation so that now we cross the Pacific for that bucket of water and reach down to the south pole for coal we might ship to Newcastle. The world has become such a wild scramble of manufacturies that before another half century goes by, if international trade continues at all, Americans will be wearing Japanese silk and Japanese American rayon, Russians eating Dakota wheat and Americans Russian wheat, Chileans buying New England shoes and Bostonians wearing Chilean shoes, and so on, round the world, just to keep international trade in motion.

What a contrast is the old romance of trade with the modern scramble for production! When tradesmen sang of Zanzibar, Nang-po, Malay, and when windjammers brought cargoes from the ends of the earth, when strange and fascinating products were bewitching the homespun and the homemade, when simple Boston merchants set up counters on their schooners and trafficked with naked natives, trade was in its glory. But then England prohibited the setting up of industries in the American colonies, forcing them and everyone else to "buy British," realizing that industrially self-sufficient colonies were as good as lost. The world traded in things peculiar to each nation, which climate, resources, and degree of civilization denied them.

But when the American President sent the Mikado of Japan a miniature railroad he began something which has shot like a torpedo into the industrial hull of the world. So long as the nations of the world were buying only the finished products of the machines, business flourished. But that period did not last long. Nations began to buy the machines with which to make things, and England reversed her policy of preventing her colonies from becoming industrialized and took to exporting her capital to industrialize the world. In that process, she lent money to nations which were buying from her, to set up factories which not only destroyed those nations as customers, but turned them into competitors. This applies specifically to Australasia, where I lived for two years; to South America, where I have seen it working; to Japan, where I lived for years, and to Russia and Turkey. And what I say of England applies, even more recently, to America, and to all other industrial nations of the world.

Sixty years ago, England produced half the world's coal; today, less than a fifth. Her own dominion, Australia, now gnaws away at her coal deposits, estimated at some 27,000,000,000 tons. Today Australia is still Britain's third largest customer, but, like every other country in the world, Australia is seeking self-sufficiency and, through tariff regulations, is forcing dozens of English and American and German firms to build right in Australia factories with which she too hopes to capture the markets of the world. These industries "range from the heaviest and most powerful locomotives in the southern hemisphere to confectionery, and include clothing and textiles, machinery and metal work, domestic necessaries and luxuries." Iron is the basic necessity of industry, and so one would think that Australia would keep her iron, of which she has over 100,000,000 tons, from going to the nation that needs it most and whom she fears most. Yet Australia is now exporting her iron and her wool to Japan, right under the nose of the preferential tariff agreement with England.

Let us now jump to Turkey, no longer "the sick man of Europe." There you will find German and British manufacturers introducing textile machines which eventually must close that market to the Manchester cotton weavers.

Turkey, we hear, favors American machines. Specialists from America are in Turkey making economic surveys of railroads, resources, oil, agriculture. At the same time that Americans are trying to sell Turkey shoes, they are selling it American shoe-making machinery, American textile machinery. When Turkey recently ordered 24 airplanes, the proviso was that 16 should be completed, but eight should be manufactured in Turkey so that the Turks may learn how to use the machines with which to make their own planes, and even ultimately compete with America's.

Look at Russia. It is reported she has just finished a machinery-building plant at Kramatorsk called the "Fortress of Socialist Economy." Kramatorsk is known as the "Bolshevist Pittsburgh" just as Osaka, Japan, is known as the Manchester of the Far East. According to Russian claims, this plant will be able to produce 60,000 tons of castings a year, doubling the capacity of the Krupp plant in Germany, and will be able to better by 8000 tons the molding output of any other factory in the world. How was this possible? American, British, German equipment and technicians!

Look backward to Japan. Who made Japan the world's most powerful competitor, not only in the East, but in South America? Europe and America did.

How has this been possible? A financier lends money to a manufacturer of machinery. The manufacturer, to meet his obligations, has to sell machines. He looks for foreign markets. A South American country offers him an opportunity as a customer, but it has no money. The financier is looking for fields in which to invest his money and lights upon this country. He lends the money for this development. The machines are sold and the factory established, and the financier makes his earnings from his home borrower and from the foreign borrower, and feels happy. So far so good. But the same financier has been lending money to manufacturers in America who are seeking foreign markets for finished goods, and these foreign markets have been borrowing money from the financier with which to establish factories in their home lands. How long before neither will have any market?

I was in South America when the Prince of Wales was in Buenos Aires opening the British Industrial Exposition, an exposition that exposed manufacturing machinery as much as it did finished products. British salesmen everywhere were pulling Argentine mar-

AMERICAN MACHINERY IN JAPAN Keystone

This Extensive Silk Weaving Plant in Kiryu, Japan, Equipped by American Manufacturers, Is Competing With American Factories That Weave Silk.

kets away from America, but when will they be weened from Britain itself? In Sao Paulo, Brazil, a large Japanese colony is developing Brazil for Japanese penetration in the same way.

Only last autumn, English bankers, with the sanction of the Exchequer, which has until now looked askance upon further foreign loans, have begun again to lend money abroad, giving £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) to establish a pulp and paper plant in Oslo, Norway. While such lending is limited to countries within the "sterling area" in order to bolster up the exchange, still it commences again to convert purchasers of British goods into competitors. Some £4,000,000,000 ($20,000,000,000) of British money is working in various parts of the globe against England, helping New Zealand farmers to undersell British farmers in her home markets, while Lancashire cotton weavers are boycotting Australian goods because that preferential tariff is inimical to Lancashire trade. While Britain has done much to better her trade relations with Denmark and the Argentine—both agricultural countries—she is trying to improve her own agricultural status, undermining this relationship. Scandinavia exchanges food supplies for machinery with England, and the one is seeking to become independent of the other in the very things they trade.

While the main point of this article concerns itself with manufactured goods and the rearing of factories in the four corners of the globe, it applies even more forcefully to the sale of agricultural implements. These tools become the equal of factories in that they convert such countries as Canada, Australia, Argentina, Russia and Manchuria into vast primary food factories seeking markets and impinging upon the markets of the originators. Even in the case of sugar and coffee, it is the sale of machines with which to handle vast plantations, and the substitution of beet sugar products, and the attempt of every country to raise its own, if at all possible, that has undermined the natural defenses, such as climate, of producing countries. One could keep up this seesawing between every point of the globe, and would only repeat the examples already made clear.

Into this problem there enter many side problems. Not alone the desire of nations to make themselves independent in every basic industry for economic reasons, but the natural preference of peoples for their own style or touch to the most commonplace product, plays its part. To succeed in capturing these markets and to adapt their products to the tastes of the peoples they are selling to has necessitated the moving of whole factories into foreign lands. This "migration of industry," as it is called, has developed the branch factory problem. Many of these factories in foreign lands, owned by their parent-manufacturies, ultimately become what one might call "naturalized industries," which cannot but become in time competitors of their parent industries. And we have the same vicious circle again. America plunged into this generous building up of foreign factories through loans mainly since the great war. Before the war Americans had invested only $100,000,000 in South America; today more than $3,000,000,000 of their money is there. While most of it has no doubt been entirely wasted, some of it is ministering to Latin-American industrial development *in the same old way*.

Until this is clearly recognized as the basic factor in international trade problems, the raising and lowering of tariff walls must seem like purblind nonsense. Too many people still seem to think that international trade is conducted only in raw materials which one nation has in abundance and another needs. Others still think that international trade is limited to the pretty, artistic handicrafts being exchanged for the "terrible, cheap machine-made things" of the industrialized countries. If this were so there would be no international problem, except where such a country as Japan, lacking in natural resources, goes out to conquer territory rich in resources, or goes out to force her trade upon a weaker country like China.

But allowing for all the differences in experience, skill, cheap labor and natural aptitudes, all countries are rapidly approaching equality in mechanized productive capacity, and what tariff makers are trying to figure out is how they can sell their machine-made products without receiving the selfsame type of things in payment for the things they sell.

In this, no country is more reprehensible than another. In fact, it must again be pointed out that each country is really responsible for the existence of its competitors because it has sold its inventions and its devices to them. Economic self-sufficiency, after which every nation is striving, may be a laudable, wise, and necessary thing; but this complicates rather than simplifies the trouble. It suggests only one possibility. If nations are determined to isolate themselves economically, they will have to guard their machine creations, as they guard their munitions, against being sold to the "enemy."

But the real solution lies in another direction. Instead of blocking international industrialization, it should be encouraged. Not to make a Japan out of Fiji, but develop them all up to the capacity of the Fijis of the world. Such temporary prosperity as this would bring to the industrializing country should be regarded as its stabilization period, during which domestic readjustments must be made. For the countries selling machinery to the undeveloped countries must realize that they cannot industrialize them without making them like unto themselves.

The spheres of influence period of industrial expansion, instead of bettering the nation seeking them, injures them, because by limiting that sphere to her own products—let us say, China to Japan—China becomes more like Japan in short order and soon recoils upon Japan industrially. Diversification is a better alternative, each country developing itself in its own way, leading at last to specialties which, like the handicrafts, will make some exchange of commodities worth while.

Assuming then that the entire world has become fully industrialized, what then?

That must happen in international trade which happens within the nations. No bank should lend money to a man to start a match factory next to a match factory in which that bank has already invested money. They have done this in their own chaotic anarchistic time. Soon international financiers will realize the absurdity of sending money they made at home to set up foreign competitors to their home manufacturers. What must result is not more tariff barriers against goods, but tariff barriers against rampant capital. After that, they will realize that locked within each nation are Edisons shamefully being denied. Give those Edisons a chance.

In so short a space as this article, it is impossible to offer any specific solution. The thing is to recognize the impasse. Once we see that it is not a matter of "free trade" or high tariffs, or overproduction, or any of the bogeys that are giving us the jitters, but that it is a matter of carrying coals to Newcastle, we can stop blaming each other, stop trying to force each other to buy what we already have. President Roosevelt is wrong when he puts the blame on "unnecessary and artificial barriers." The barriers are inherent in the duplication of modern machinery. A homely example will make this clear. A certain manufacturer of lawnmower sharpeners sells an expensive machine to men to set themselves up as public sharpeners. It also sells a 50-cent device with which anyone can sharpen his own lawnmower at home. Duplication, duplication. Unless this is stopped, each man will become his own industrial universe with no one to sell to but Mars.

Walter Elliot, Farm Dictator

Britain's Minister of Agriculture Is Overturning Production Methods and Consumers' Habits—But His Actions Bring Him Praise for the Benefits That Follow

By James Henderson Stewart, M. P.

IF EVER GREAT BRITAIN needed a dictator, Mr. Elliot, sooner or later, would fill the position. He has nearly all the necessary qualifications; strong commanding figure; eyes, mouth and jaw that denote unbending will; immense industry and perseverance; rare imagination, made finer by complete freedom from prejudice, political, social or economic; and the driving power and enthusiasm that are essential ingredients of leadership. In his own sphere of agriculture he is already, to all intents and purposes, dictator, and despite drastic invasion of the farmers' freedom and regimentation of their business, he is affectionately acclaimed by the farming community as perhaps the greatest Minister of Agriculture since the office was created.

Of course we know all dictators are praised. Each is the greatest man of his time or any time. Mussolini, for instance, is the Prince of all Italians; and Stalin is supreme among Russians. It is true that in Italy and Russia no other sentiments would be permitted, and that it manifestly pays to advertise one's enthusiasm for the "leader." It is true that British farmers are getting hard cash out of Mr. Elliot and look as if they were to get more. But with full allowance made for these things, it remains an established fact that Walter Elliot has in two years breathed life and confidence into an industry which was on the edge of collapse through sheer funk. In the process he has restored agriculture to first place in the mind and economics of the nation.

What manner of man is this Cromwell of the soil, who makes commercial cavaliers of easy-going husbandmen and breaks through the web of a century's neglect in the double turn of the calendar?

To those who have known him long his meteoric rise has caused no surprise. He had a brilliant university career; he carries among other degrees B. Sc., M. B., Ch. B., and D. Sc.; if politics had not claimed him he might have been one of our foremost investigators of natural phenomena. In the war his service was outstanding for dash and bravery. From the beginning of his Parliamentary career in 1918 he was marked for high office; 15 years in the House of Commons have done no more than temper steel that was always fine.

Yet they have been exceedingly useful years. For a time his tendency to exalt wit at the expense of wisdom made him seem no better equipped than the usual six-a-penny ex-president of a University Union (though his Glasgow tongue saved him certain associations of Oxford). The challenge of party warfare made him often appear more partisan than patriotic, more pin-pricking than powerful. And his unimpressive, though forceful, delivery was a heavy handicap.

He would not yet claim to be a great speaker. His voice has none of the rich timber of Mr. Maxton's, nor the amazing range of Mr. Lloyd George's. He has few of the orator's arts and little or no gesture. Words come too quickly. He can rouse an audience by sheer force of personality, as in his celebrated speech in introducing the meat quota regulations when he cried—"You have asked for action. Here it is!" and sat down in a cheering House. But he rarely touches the emotional chords. He gives the impression too much of a fierce machine, too little of the fine man he is. Relying upon the pure logic and intellectual force of his argument, he seems to scorn the human and artistic qualities that can make a poor speech good and a good speech great.

Yet with every appearance at the Box (the chest in the House of Commons where government speakers stand) his speaking improves, and at private and after-dinner occasions he outshines almost any member of the Cabinet. Few men in the House have a better command of language, a more generous gift of metaphor and illustration, or a readier wit to illuminate a dull case.

Experience has developed too an invaluable turn for conciliation. Ten years ago his opponents thought him brittle and intolerant. Today he can be the essence of sweet reasonableness. He has faced in the last 18 months some of the most critical bodies of men who ever challenged a minister's policy. The National Farmers' Union and the Conservative Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons contain as many hard-baked obstructionists as are to be found in any part of the world, not excepting the American Congress. Repeatedly they have threatened revolt; repeatedly Mr. Elliot has met them, justified his plans and carried them. Few ministers have emerged from these gatherings with so much won and so little lost.

The secret of his power is strangely like that of Mr. Lloyd George. He is essentially a man of crisis. If no crisis existed, like the creator of the People's Budget, he would make one, for he too must constantly create. Today's crisis, like the war, demands above all else courage and breadth of mind: courage to assume responsibility and face the odds of a distressed and topsy-turvy world: breadth of mind to see the problem in its fullest scope and implications and to adopt whatever measures are necessary to solve it. In the war years Mr. Lloyd George set himself to create within a minimum of time a vast supply of munitions where, for practical purposes, none existed before. He had to build factories, obtain raw materials and organize a huge staff in a matter of weeks. He began with a secretary, a single room, a desk and a few chairs. In a year he was supplying the allied troops. In the process he had to crash through every kind of prejudice and obstruction from War Office and industry alike. And he had to inspire the whole nation to activity.

AS LORD RECTOR OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY Keystone

Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M. P., in Academic Robes, Addresses the Students After His Installation in That Office.

Mr. Elliot's job is not so big. He has not immediate lives at stake. But he has the livelihood and future of a million farm workers in his hands. More than that, the very foundation of national prosperity and safety are in the balance. And the time is short. He found agriculture impoverished and despairing. Prices of everything sold off British farms had fallen below cost of production. At every port of the country further immense supplies at even lower prices poured in from overseas. Markets overflowed with meat, beef, barley, butter, cheese, eggs and bacon, which nobody wanted. The business of farming was threatened with complete disaster.

Drastic steps were needed. There had been no precedent for such a situation since the early days of last century, and even then the problem was different. New measures had to be prepared, the century-old fiscal system reversed, control of a nature unthinkable before the war imposed on imports and home production, and the whole to be carried through Parliament and adopted actively by the farming industry within a few months. Mr. Elliot has done these things and so performed one of the most remarkable feats of administration in the history of British politics.

Criticism of Mr. Elliot's methods is weighty. University professors like Mr. Lionel Robbins of London, and Mr. Arthur Pigou of Cambridge, hold that such restriction of supplies as he has introduced are uneconomic. In his recent volume, "The Great Depression," Professor Robbins says of the whole system of import licenses, exchange controls and quota restrictions—"Before the world can hope for general recovery these obstacles at least must be swept away."

The Hon. Mr. Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, has indicated another difficulty. He has pointed out that debtor countries cannot pay interest on British loans unless the United Kingdom buys produce in return. It has yet to be seen whether Mr. Elliot can meet these objections.

There are also gaps in his system and weakness in the front line. Meat, the most valuable product of British farms, is rapidly approaching another crisis, and many of the marketing schemes already adopted are faulty. But there is no farmer or farm worker who doubts that means will be found to meet the difficulties. And Mr. Elliot has this immense advantage to his credit that, having brought the towns to realize the value to them of a living agriculture, he can claim their support for new regulations which may at first impose hardships.

In a country accustomed for generations to buy the bulk of its foodstuffs at cheap prices from abroad it is not easy to say—"You shall in future buy at home, and pay more." But in a new era when discoveries can produce manufactures almost anywhere, when all but the smallest nations can become, and are becoming, self-supporting, and when, therefore, we may have to face a permanent and considerable contraction of international trade, it is the duty of statesmen to tell the unpleasant and deal with it. The British Minister of Agriculture is such a statesman. He represents, perhaps more than any other man in his country, the new outlook, the new courage.

AS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE © Sport and General

Mr. Elliot (Right) Inspecting Wheat Fields at Rothamsted Experimental Station. He Is Accompanied by Sir John Russell, Director of the Station (Center), and Sir Charles Howell Thomas.

Can Peace Be Assured?

A Permanent Conference Dedicated to That Purpose, Working Separately, but Still in Co-operation With the League of Nations, Is Winning Increasing Support

By Sisley Huddleston

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL FOR the establishment of a Permanent Peace Conference, which was at first regarded as a mere oratorical flourish, is now being considered seriously. Mr. Litvinoff makes it clear that he is in earnest, and the idea which he first threw out a few months ago is taking root.

Yet because of the indifference with which it was received at the beginning, it is not generally known to the public. In essence it is that the Disarmament Conference, having failed to achieve real results, should be replaced by another organization based on broader foundations. The differences in their functions and in their conditions of work are enormous; and it should not be supposed that because one body has not succeeded the new body will be equally unsuccessful.

What are these differences? They are twofold.

First, the problem of disarmament would not, as it were, be detached from other problems of peace and security. It would not be dealt with separately, as though it existed in itself. Disarmament can only be considered in relation to a multitude of matters. No solution can ever be reached if it is regarded in a void.

Second, there would be no time limit. Certainly the Disarmament Conference is not specifically limited by time, but nevertheless it is expected to accomplish something by a reasonable date, and if it does not it induces complete skepticism which renders its task almost impossible. The longer it goes on, the less likely is it to achieve results. Now a Permanent Peace Conference, which would promise nothing except to ameliorate the international situation, and to proceed as opportunity serves, to a reduction of armaments, or to agreements on war weapons, in conjunction with diplomatic accords and international resolutions, would be unrestricted both in scope and in time.

In other words, everybody expects the Disarmament Conference to produce a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of a year, or two years, or at most three years. If it cannot do so, the cause of disarmament is regarded as lost. Whereas the Permanent Peace Conference, though it may indeed produce yearly balance sheets, will not have to contemplate liquidation at a given moment. It will be solidly established, with long-term credits, and will not have to pay immediate dividends.

* * *

But it is objected that the Permanent Peace Conference will be a rival to the League of Nations itself. Will it not take over the chief duties of the League, leaving the League an empty shell? To this Mr. Litvinoff replies that the League has many other things to do. It is a comprehensive organization. Its range is so extensive that it will be nonetheless necessary because it delegates a portion of its task.

The task of preparing and consolidating peace is, so to speak, a whole-time job. It should be the business of a separate organization. Moreover, that separate organization would continue to avail itself of the machinery of the League—a machinery which is incomparable and indispensable. Further, the separate organization would be entirely free in its methods. The League usually meets at stated periods. The Conference could meet as often or as continuously as it pleased. It could divide itself up into groups, into committees, into territorial (i. e. continental) sections. It could make its own rules, which perhaps would be different from those of the League, at present handicapped by the unanimity rule. It could develop on its own lines, possessing a flexible constitution.

There are many other advantages envisaged. Among them is the possibility for nonmembers of the League to belong to the association. Thus Germany, Japan, the United States, which are nonmembers or have given notice to leave the League, could come in and help to determine the conditions of their co-operation.

MAXIM LITVINOFF Keystone

Mr. Litvinoff's resolution points out that the obstacles to a general armaments convention have not been removed by private conversations, and that the political atmosphere is certainly no better than it was when the Conference last assembled. Yet we must recognize the enormous importance of the reduction of armaments—which can be effected only in a general system of security, and proportionately to the diminution of the danger of war.

In present circumstances positive results can hardly be expected, he declares. Nevertheless we should persist in our determination to work for more propitious circumstances. Now the international situation is full of menace, and the peoples look to their leaders to do everything in their power to dissipate such menace. The Disarmament Conference itself has seen the necessity of elaborating measures of security and of organizing peace.

* * *

To enlarge its scope, its powers, its duration, then, the Disarmament Conference should be transformed into a Permanent Peace Conference, concerned with all questions, besides disarmament, which may affect peace. This change of name would not change the relations of the Conference to the League of Nations.

Its objectives may be defined as follows:

(1) The continuation of the elaboration of an accord on the reduction of armaments.

(2) The adoption of decisions creating fresh guarantees of security.

(3) Agreement on all measures calculated to prevent armed conflict.

(4) Control and supervision of the execution of conventions drawn up by the conference.

(5) Consultations in the event of a violation of international treaties which exist for the maintenance of peace.

It is known, of course, that Russia attaches importance to the definition of aggressor, which was incorporated in texts signed by Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Lithuania. This definition provides five criteria:

(1) Declaration of war upon another state.

(2) Invasion by its armed forces, with or without a declaration of war, on the territory, vessels, or aircraft of another state.

(3) Attack by its land, naval, or air forces, with or without a declaration of war, on the territory, vessels or aircraft of another state.

(4) Naval blockade of the coasts or ports of another state.

(5) Provision of support to armed bands formed in its territory which have invaded the territory of another state, or refusal, notwithstanding the request of the invaded state, to take in its own territory all the measures in its power to deprive those bands of all assistance or protection.

This is a comprehensive definition. It certainly covers the different forms of warfare, ranging from specific declaration to support of marauding bands. But its defect is that it does not necessarily define the aggressor.

For example, suppose the French had sent troops into the Saar under their alleged rights, would paragraph 2 have applied or not? When the Japanese went into Manchuria did they come under the definition or not? If Manchuria is regarded as independent, and as inviting Japan, they did not. If it is regarded as Chinese territory, they did.

The fifth paragraph may raise various problems of hospitality to political refugees. Can there not also be conceived simultaneous attack? Or even so-called preventive attack, namely, a blow struck quickly when it is deemed apparent that the other power is preparing to attack?

* * *

The aggressor could hardly be determined without a full examination of the whole of the circumstances, which might be difficult, and any automatic designation of the aggressor under rigid rules might be erroneous.

This, however, is a subsidiary point. The main purpose is to give permanency to a peace conference, and to extend its labors. It should be noted, though the criticism is one which may be removed by Mr. Litvinoff himself, that the Russian resolution does not provide for any change in the existing treaties. It seems to assume their inviolability. Yet the existing treaties are obviously the cause of unrest, and should perhaps be altered. Would it not logically be the function of a permanent peace conference to deal with the modification of treaties? If it did not it would be shirking one of the principal elements of the problem. Perhaps this vital omission can be made good.

The proposal is undoubtedly interesting, and is making headway. The more it is discussed the more attractive it seems, although it is clear that it is in a very incomplete form. Its progress should be watched carefully, and its implications understood.

Keystone

MAXIM LITVINOFF IN CONVERSATION AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE.

Should Women Race Planes?

Barred From the National Air Races in the United States, Women Fliers Protest the Justice of That Decision—But the Promoter 'Sticks to His Guns' . . Who Is Right?

THE QUESTION

Resolved: That Women Fliers Are Qualified to Take an Equal Part With Men in Great Air Races.

What Started the Argument?

By Helen S. Waterhouse

A TWENTIETH CENTURY version of the age-old battle for women's rights is on in full swing these days, in the camps of aviation. The ire of Susan B. Anthony and Emmeline Pankhurst at being discriminated against because of their sex was no greater than the ire of feminine fliers, all over the United States, who are fighting for the right to fly in the great air events of the nation.

It all started when Mr. Cliff Henderson, stocky businesslike promoter of many a national air race, announced and stood firmly on his decision, that he would keep the ladybirds entirely out of the national air races of 1934, held in Cleveland, Ohio. He even refused to let them compete in the Aero Trophy race, which had become the featured event for women fliers since the 1928 national air events.

He didn't say right out that the women couldn't race. He even went so far as to promise to schedule a race for them if there were at least six contestants. But when the girls had intimated their desire to fly in this race he put the speed requirements so high that not a single ship which the women fliers entered could qualify.

And then American aviation's greatest feud was on, with loyal rooters on each side.

The famous national organization of women fliers, "the 99ers," so named by Miss Amelia Earhart because of its original membership of 99 girls, immediately protested in a heated letter to Mr. Henderson. Mrs. Margaret Cooper of New York City, president of this organization and the first woman ever to own and operate an airport, was especially indignant. So also was Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of California, mother of three youngsters and an outstanding racing pilot. A story entitled "Cliff Henderson Turns Back the Clock," criticizing Mr. Henderson in no uncertain terms for his attitude, was published in the magazine "Airwoman."

And when the races finally took place, the scarcity of women fliers, who have given color to this event in other years, was noticeable. True, they held the annual meeting of the "99er" organization as usual—it had been too late to change that—but the attendance of out-of-town girls was small.

"They did not feel it worth while to make the trip if they were only to be allowed to decorate the grandstands or make parachute jumps," said the president. Mr. Henderson had not drawn the line at parachute jumping and one very irate young lady remarked that he "probably wants us all to jump into Lake Erie."

The girls who did attend the "99er" meeting drew up a formal protest, which they submitted to the National Aeronautical Association of which they are members. That body called a special session of its board of directors to discuss the affair, saying that "it is a matter of interest to all women who are at all air-minded, whether they be pilots themselves or not."

In their protests the girls stated that they objected to the term "National Air Races" if women were not to be allowed to participate, and suggested that they be termed "National Men's Air Races." They also protested the suggested insertion of a clause in the contest rules of the National Aeronautical Association, forbidding women to fly in closed course races, as being "unjust prejudice without any foundation or reason." Senator Hiram Bingham, then president of the National Aeronautical Association, listened favorably to their protest and suggested that a committee be appointed immediately to do something for the women before the next national air races. Miss Phoebe Omlie, famous woman pilot, and Mr. William Enyart were chosen to serve in this capacity.

For the benefit of readers of the Monitor's Magazine Section, Mr. Henderson is herewith submitting his reasons for barring women from the air races, and Miss Gayle Pond of Chicago, aviation writer and herself a pilot, and Mrs. Clara Studer of New York, editor of the new Airwoman Magazine, the official organ of the N. A. A. and the "99ers," are answering the argument.

Yes—They Should Race!

By Mrs. Clara Studer

Editor, Airwoman Magazine

MR. HENDERSON HAS CHOSEN to ignore the fact that women at various points throughout the country, more so last year than in any previous year, have consistently proven their ability in closed-course racing. He chose to schedule no women's event, even the Aerol Trophy race, which was the only event in which a woman contestant was able to win an important cash prize.

The company which formerly contributed the Aerol Trophy purse this year sponsored three races for men with a total purse of $5000.

Mr. Henderson's contention that there is no more place for women in high-speed, free-for-all races than there is for women drivers on the speedway in Indianapolis is perhaps well founded and most of the mature women pilots of the United States with whom I have talked agree to that.

But we would like to ask Mr. Henderson why there cannot be a place for women in slower speed races. We note several events on this year's "men only" program for planes within the 125-mile-an-hour qualifying speed. There are plenty of women pilots who have planes that could qualify at that speed.

Mr. Henderson states that he had to wheedle and beg for entries in the Los Angeles Aerol Trophy race. He has evidently forgotten that some 30 women pilots spent many words and minutes urging him to lower the qualifying speed so that they might enter that race.

He may have forgotten that we are having a depression in this country and that the only way women or men either have been able to get the sort of jobs which enable them to own high-speed planes of their own, or to convince their backers that they should be provided with such ships, is to be able to say they have distinguished themselves in competitive flying. Naturally a girl cannot promote or borrow a ship for a race unless she can prove to her backer that she has flown in other speed races.

May I also ask Mr. Henderson to reach back in his memory to the fine showing made in 1929, '30, '31 and '32 by women in closed-course events at the national air races. It hardly seems logical that he should now act solely on

(Continued on Page 15)

Wide World

MISS ELINOR SMITH AFTER AN ALTITUDE FLIGHT AT ROOSEVELT FIELD L. I.

No—They Should Not Race!

By Cliff Henderson

Promoter of National Air Races

MY FIRST AND GREATEST REASON for being against women participating in the air races is that I have tried many times to have them participate and their participation has never been a success—in fact, quite the contrary.

In the face of protest and ridicule of all types, I originated the Transcontinental Women's Derby of 1929, which stands as the real introduction of women pilots in national air-race competitions. During the first laps of this epochal event, I received demands from all over the country by telegraph and telephone, to stop this event while in progress. The race, with its near accidents, its squabbles and its general ill feeling came to be known as "the Powder Puff Derby."

A 1930 and a '31 derby were similar in the amount of "grief" which they caused. Having introduced handicapping so that the women would have an equal chance with the men at the awards, a public and undignified controversy over the final handicaps resulted, despite the efforts of a thoroughly conscientious contest committee to accomplish the task in a purely unbiased manner. I'll admit, however, that the protests I refer to, apply equally to the men in that race.

The women kept on demanding the right to fly with men in the races, however, so finally I weakened and opened all competitions, including closed-course racing to them, in the 1933 national air meet.

And then a strange thing happened. Having been granted the privilege they had been begging for, that of closed-course racing, I was amazed to find that we did not receive a single entry in the closed-course races.

On top of that, the Aerol Trophy race which was limited to women only, and for which $3000 had been posted as cash awards to be divided into five prizes, had but one woman entrant on the day the races opened.

It is true a qualifying speed of 175 miles an hour had been made by the contest committee of the National Aeronautical Association, but no protests had been voiced by the women when the race announcements had gone out. Finally, however, we lowered the qualifying speed and at the last minute

(Continued on Page 15)

3000 Years Into the Past

In "The Human Adventure" the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago Has Turned Film Producer to Show Archaeologists at Work Reassembling Fragments of Ancient Civilizations

By Dorothea Kahn

"TURN BACK THE LOST PAGES of civilization," says the motion picture poster. "Take off on an air cruise over the lands where civilization first arose—Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Anatolia, Persia. See world-famous archaeologists in the actual work of unearthing ruins of ancient cities. Tonight! 'The Human Adventure.'"

This isn't Hollywood; it's the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute in a new role of motion-picture producer.

What a contrast to the early days of "university extension courses" when dim high school auditoriums were opened at night so that the people out in Illinois and Iowa could hear classroom lectures!

The Oriental Institute is now going to the country with an eight-reel talking picture which has called in the services of a famous archaeologist and his staff, technical experts in photography, aviators and showmen. Already the film is getting bookings and drawing audiences which seem to show that there is a widespread demand for this form of education. It packs 'em in and sometimes turns 'em away. What more could an educator ask!

Dr. James Henry Breasted is the man whose work in archaeology has made the picture possible. Dr. Breasted vitalizes everything he does. As a result of his scholarship and enthusiasm, and what one might call educational salesmanship of the highest order, the university has a great Oriental Institute, with a headquarters building in Chicago and a dozen or more well-housed field expeditions on a 3000-mile crescent front in the Near East. It is the largest archaeological organization anywhere. For never before has the story of the rise of civilization been investigated by a whole series of expeditions working in five countries of the Near East under the centralized guidance of a single research laboratory.

Already discoveries of exciting importance have been made by the expedition staffs, working on the "frontiers of the past." Buried cities of Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Iraq and Persia have been unearthed. Reports of these finds have given the public some conception of how people, at the dawn of civilization, dressed, cooked their food, built their houses, and, even in rare cases, of what they thought.

But who would not wish to know more, to see, for example, a field expedition at work on the newly found remains of King Solomon's stables, or clearing away rubbish from a Stone Age village? Dr. Breasted's enterprising son, Mr. Charles Breasted, executive secretary of the Oriental Institute, has devised a means of gratifying this general wish through the talking picture now "on the road."

"The Human Adventure," as the picture is called, is described as "an air cruise into history." It was directed by Mr. Breasted with a view to reaching a lay audience, and especially young people in the schools and colleges.

It has been a work of more than three years, one that required him to fly more than 6000 miles over the ancient and modern cities of the Near East. It has, moreover, been a pioneering task in more senses than one, since Hollywood itself could offer no precedent for making an educational movie on a 3000-mile stage. But thanks to his own ingenuity and to the collaboration of Mr. Reed Haythorne, a cameraman, and Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc., Mr. Breasted has turned out a film which successfully combines adventure with education.

It is much more profound than a travelogue. It is an attempt to tell an epic story—how mankind got started on its upward climb out of ignorance and barbarism to the civilization of the present. The thought that the planner of the film intends to convey is that the "human adventure," as Dr. Breasted calls the progress of mankind, is only begun. The buildings and sculpture and records which distant generations left behind are the actors in this drama. And because they have only recently come to light, they have a double appeal. They not only help unfold a story, they are news.

The picture begins in the Oriental Institute headquarters at the University of Chicago—"the first laboratory ever established for the study of the most remarkable process known in the universe: the rise of man from savagery to civilization."

Dr. Breasted delivers the prologue, standing at his desk in his Oriental Institute study.

"Our civilization," he says, "is an inheritance, a vast and richly varied accumulation of experience acquired gradually and by arduous struggle through the countless ages of the human past. . . ."

From his desk Dr. Breasted picks up ancient objects. Tools. They were found on the old Sahara Plateau "where the prehistoric hunters of the old Stone Age lost and left them lying," Dr. Breasted explains. . . . Wheat. It was taken from an old Egyptian granary stored there "in the days of Joseph's brethren when they went down into Egypt to buy grain." . . . Then come later finds—later only in a comparative sense, however, for they still date from centuries before the Christian era. . . . Dr. Breasted handles a Babylonian tablet, a bank draft of antiquity. "The Babylonians were the first great international merchants," he explains. "They not only invented the whole idea of credit, but they also devised the earliest known documentary devices for making their credit practically operative."

But his last exhibit he holds the most significant of all. Economic systems and material possessions are not enough. "Sound business, international relations and the functions of society as a whole are built upon character," he emphasizes. And he shows a piece of papyrus, 4300 years old, which contains the first written evidence of man's budding conception of moral responsibility. It is a statement that a happy life in the next world depends upon a morally worthy life in this.

"As we traverse together the great stage upon which our earliest predecessors played," Dr. Breasted concludes, "let us remember that like every generation since theirs, we are the current cast, still continuing to play our part in the never-ending drama of the Human Adventure."

Now the scene shifts to a different continent, and the air tour begins. Cairo, the Sahara Desert, Memphis, Luxor, Karnak—the plane dips to show activities of the archaeologists on the field. Some especially fine pictures are taken from the ground. Glimpses into the unearthed palaces of Egypt help to make vivid some Bible episodes.

Next stop, Megiddo, the Armageddon of the Bible. Time 1000 B. C., in the reign of King Solomon. When Solomon ordered stables built for his blooded horses in the Palestinian city, he did not dream that nearly 3000 years later a balloon for aerial photography would be sent aloft by scientific delvers into history, standing among the stalls and hitching posts. But the movie shows this operation.

Megiddo is a typical "dig." It is the "layer-cake" type of town so valuable to students of the past. For in the Near East the remains of different periods lie like geological strata in a heap. Systematic "wrecking" of obsolete or crumbled buildings was unknown to the ancients. When a building was of no further use they simply leveled it down and built a new one on top. Even palaces were left to stand in their own ruins.

And a very fine practice it was—for the archaeologist of today. The rubbish heap preserved sculpture remarkably well in some instances. In others it protected whole systems of city water works, the floor plans of houses and palaces, besides art treasures in metal or stone. When the cameraman reached Megiddo, he was just in time to take a picture of the ancient city's newly revealed water supply cavern, and to watch some workers excavating buildings occupied by King Solomon.

From Megiddo to Alishar in the Hittite country to the north the plane flies. Here is a mound containing layers of civilization from the Stone Age to the Christian era, 14 layers in all.

Assyria, Babylonia, Persia. These are not names out of the misty past but stops on the airplane journey. From the air they reveal their impressive monuments of the past, but close at hand they appear, after all, just places where people have lived.

Stopping at Khorsabad, where the

(Continued on Page 14)

CAMERAMAN IN EGYPT

Mr. Reed N. Haythorne Makes a Film Record of the Renowned Obelisk of Queen Hatshepsut (Middle Ground) and the Famous Hypostyle Hall (Background) in the Temple of Karnak.

PERSIAN BEAUTY

This Young Lady, From a Village Near Persepolis, Watches With Interest the Arrival of the Oriental Institute's Airplane.

All Photos by Courtesy of Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

LARGEST BLOCK OF STONE EVER QUARRIED

It Is in the Granite Quarries at Assuan, Upper Egypt. It Was to Have Been an Obelisk, but Work on It Was Abandoned When a Flaw Was Found, Visible at the Near End of the Shaft. These Pictures Are From the Oriental Institute's Talking Picture, "The Human Adventure."

Charles Phelps Cushing
...CALLED FROM HIS POSITION AS A SKILLED CRAFTSMAN...

Brown Brothers, N. Y.
...HE IS FORCED TO DIG TRENCHES...

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.
...AND COMES BACK TO A COUNTRY TORN BY ECONOMIC DISTURBANCES...NO WORK...

War Is Planned Unemployment

Torn From Productive Tasks, an Army Must Be Supported by High Taxes, High Prices and Bond Issues, All Giving a False Appearance of Prosperity

By An Old Soldier

THERE IS A PREVALENT notion, as false as it is plausible, that the period of wartime was one in which unemployment was unknown. Of all the perverted arguments that surround war this is the one farthest from the truth.

No unemployment during wartime? War itself is nothing more nor less than the wholesale institution of planned unemployment. For, when a nation goes to war, the first step to be taken is the raising of an army. And, to raise an army, there is but one thing to do—industry must be stripped of its young men. The youth of the nation must be withdrawn from their chosen pursuits, vocational training must be stopped, careers shattered, professional education halted. And to what end? Does anyone dare deny that this army is in essence a planned army of unemployment?

The results of the war, the activities of the armies, provide the answers. True, these men worked. But what was the nature of that work? Millions used picks and shovels. Men and boys whose hands had but a few months earlier handled the instruments of their chosen trades and professions were given these crudest of tools and put to work. They were turned to the digging of trenches in fields that yesterday were seed beds for the growing of bread. Millions more were stringing the product of men's work in the form of barbed wire across hillsides, weaving an entanglement of death and destruction. They bored into the earth to shape tunnels and dugouts, dank caverns of war that would collapse and crash inward under the bludgeoning hammers of the guns.

* * *

This was the labor of war. For this purpose these young men were formed into the gigantic army of the unemployed. In the days when they should have been following education and training in schoolroom and workshop, they were cowering in trenches under a smoke-misted sun. They were wheeling up the engines of destruction, tearing down what the hands of men had labored long to build up. And nights when enlightenment should have gone hand in hand with leisure they walked fearfully in a land where the ghastly light of star shells and the searing blast of high explosives were the only illumination.

Could this by any stretch of the imagination be called employment? Was a constructive purpose being served? Was any step being taken along the road of progress? And, if none of these ends were being served, could it be called employment?

The history of the world in every chapter gives the lie to such an argument. From the earliest gathering of tribesmen to war against their neighbors over the next hill, up to the gigantic armies of the World War, armed combat has always been nothing but planned unemployment.

* * *

True, these armies were fed and clothed. But how? Could any system of unemployment relief be faced today if it cost the staggering sums that were necessary to keep these armies in the field? Let the experts advance their figures as to the full cost of the war. And to them I will say that we have not yet totaled that cost. The figures are impossible of compilation. We paid and paid over the years of the war and since. Still we have not completed the payment of money and goods required to keep those armies in the field. And it was, in truth, only a vast system of unemployment relief. We have built up our army of planned unemployment and must keep them in their idleness.

One word that armies have coined is significant. Among the troops the making of motions to simulate real work is called "soldiering." A man with a shovel goes through his motions with the least effort and the minimum of results. He leans on his tools as often and long as possible. He is never condemned. He is just "soldiering," very understandable to his fellows and his officers alike. And why not? Isn't he a member of the army of the unemployed, a unit in the vast system of planned unemployment?

A soldier who threw himself ambitiously into any piece of work at hand would be looked upon with something akin to suspicion. His sanity might be questioned. He would without a doubt become an object of scorn and derision among his fellows. For by his actions he would prove himself no true soldier.

Certainly, men did work terrifically hard at times. But such times were those when personal comfort or safety was threatened. Then the man worked hard and indefatigably making for himself a shelter against the enemy or the elements. On other occasions he "soldiered."

The most cursory glance at the period following any war bears out these facts. The work of destruction and the manufacture for destruction have always thrown the whole economic system out of gear. The true goal of man's labor is always lost sight of in war. Men come back to their tasks bewildered by the sudden reversal of all the propaganda and false education they have been hearing. For the propaganda, though cut off sharply with the end of war, lingered on in the consciousness of the people. Constructive purposes still remain beclouded by the mists of destruction. Industry has become entangled in the web of an idleness that has been made to appear as activity. The result has always been chaos and dismay.

Then, too, there is the great army of unemployed to face the fact that they are unemployed in fact as well as in theory. Nothing they had gone through or absorbed helped to fit them for a return to normalcy. Call it a return to employment and you come nearer the truth than you suppose. For, from the moment they were called from the workbench and desk they were members of the army of the unemployed.

* * *

Thus, the longer the period of war, the greater the bewilderment on the part of the men who return to almost forgotten tasks, to a constructive career for which their war training has unfitted them.

So it is today, as the great nations of the world wrestle with the problem of a planned social and economic order, the one thing that could most effectually block that progress and confuse that purpose is war. For, no matter how far advanced the planning may be, no matter how logically it is working out, the advent of a period of planned unemployment such as war would upset all calculations, becloud all issues and throw that experiment into confusion.

Today we hear much of planned economy, of a social order so governed that it shall do away with unemployment. Such an order would so outline the economic scheme of things that all would have employment, work would be equally divided and increasing leisure go hand in hand with a rising level of education and culture.

Such a planned economy is and should be the goal of all economic study and research. Such a goal is indeed possible of attainment. For with the advent of the modern machine it is possible to foresee the day when man shall be freed from the thralldom of manual labor and shall experience true freedom.

Just one thing can really upset the orderly march toward such a goal and that is some such convulsion of the economic body as is produced by the nightmare, war.

Yet, in spite of the obvious logic of such reasoning there is a pernicious belief prevalent among unthinking men, who know nothing of the actual horror of war itself, that the world needs a war to lift it out of depression.

* * *

The thoughtless proponents of such a theory look back, not on the war itself, but on the inverted image they got of it through the hectic boom years, the years of high prices, and fondly tell themselves that there was no unemployment.

For during all that time they were supporting a huge army of unemployed, not thrown out of work by a dislocation of the economic order, but a vast and stupid system of planned unemployment. They were supporting these men by heavy taxation, by bond issues that in many cases have since collapsed, and by the exorbitant prices charged them for the necessities of existence.

Always it is the same. The end of war sees peace burdened with the colossal impedimenta imposed by a period of madness and misjudgment. So let no one allow himself to be confused on this point. In peace only can the problems of the world be worked out. War only intensifies and complicates these problems. If we are finally to have a planned economy, with the problem of employment fully worked out, let the whole world shun a return to that calculated debacle, war, planned unemployment.

Old Ways in th

Economic Changes Have Driven Many White Men Have Gone Artificialities U

By Marc T. G

THE LAST FEW YEARS HAVE SEEN many changes in the South Pacific, changes political, social and economic, and all so marked throughout a vast region as possibly to have a future significance beyond the bounds of that region.

The archipelagoes, groups and islands immediately affected by these changes include most or all of the tropical fairylands of the sea immortalized by Melville and Loti and Stevenson and many another. Political friction between natives and European administrators has had an unsettling effect in some groups. And economic perplexities have disturbed the old *laissez-faire*, lotus-eating life of such famed beauty spots as Tahiti and Samoa. Alterations in the social structure due to the increase in Asiatic and mixed-blood population in half a dozen archipelagoes are likely to provide future problems.

A dozen years ago a "boom" era prevailed throughout the Pacific, especially in the islands of the South Seas. Copra, dried meat of the coconut, economic mainstay of all the islands for half a century, sold during the war at approximately $200 a ton, a figure hitherto unheard of, and even at that price the supply hardly equaled the demand. Cocoa, next most important staple, brought a top price of $400 a ton. Other products, pearl shell, vanilla, coffee and transportable fruit, were all at a premium. Wealth came to Europeans, Chinese and natives alike.

The South Sea islanders then achieved familiarity with aspects of the white man's civilization before unknown to them. They acquired all the latest mechanical contrivances, even to automobiles, which they tried to operate along smooth white beaches, generally to wind up in the surf. Tin shacks replaced their original thatch houses, they developed a taste for canned foods and, what was worse, many of them turned to alcoholic beverages.

Certain planters, some of mixed blood, profited greatly by obtaining copra from the natives at prewar prices and selling it at boom figures. Presently the natives discovered this and resented it bitterly. Moreover, the years of their prosperity passed. They were no longer able to buy radios and tinned food. And their search for a cause inevitably came to a halt in an increasingly restive contemplation of white sovereignty, a sovereignty that with but a single exception had never been sought and had usually been opposed.

Thus economic difficulties in the South Seas have had their political repercussions. It should be the immediate task of the white possessors of the islands to look to these with tack and good intent, in order that friendly relations with the native races may prevail everywhere. There is not lacking plenty of evidence that this is being done, and that altruism and benevolence are replacing the exploitation of which the white man has so often been guilty in his relations with the Polynesian people.

An example of improved conditions resulting from an altered attitude toward the natives is found in Western Samoa, once a German colony, now administered by New Zealand under a "C" mandate. The prideful and independent Samoans never voluntarily accepted the white man's rule. And much difficulty has attended the attempts to govern this group during the last half century. A New Zealand naval force took over the German colony early in the war and England, having been awarded the mandate at Versailles, entrusted it to her oldest dominion.

New Zealand's relations with the Samoans, who failed altogether to grasp these political changes, have likewise been strained until very lately. A year ago, long and thorough investigation having revealed that a self-assumed leader of mixed blood, very influential among the natives through the high rank of his mother's family, was the principal source of native discontent, the Mandatory Administration felt it necessary to deport him from the islands for a period of 10 years. This was his second deportation, the first of five years having expired two years ago when he was permitted to return upon condition that he cease his agitation against the government. Failing to heed this understanding, he was again deported, and the New Zealand Supreme Court has recently sustained the Mandatory Administration's decision, which, incidentally, is approved by the Permanent Mandates Commission.

With the departure of the agitator, Western Samoa has become more quiet and more contented than in many years; so much so, in fact, that most of the New Zealand police have been withdrawn and policing work turned over to the Samoans themselves, the best possible proof of altered conditions.

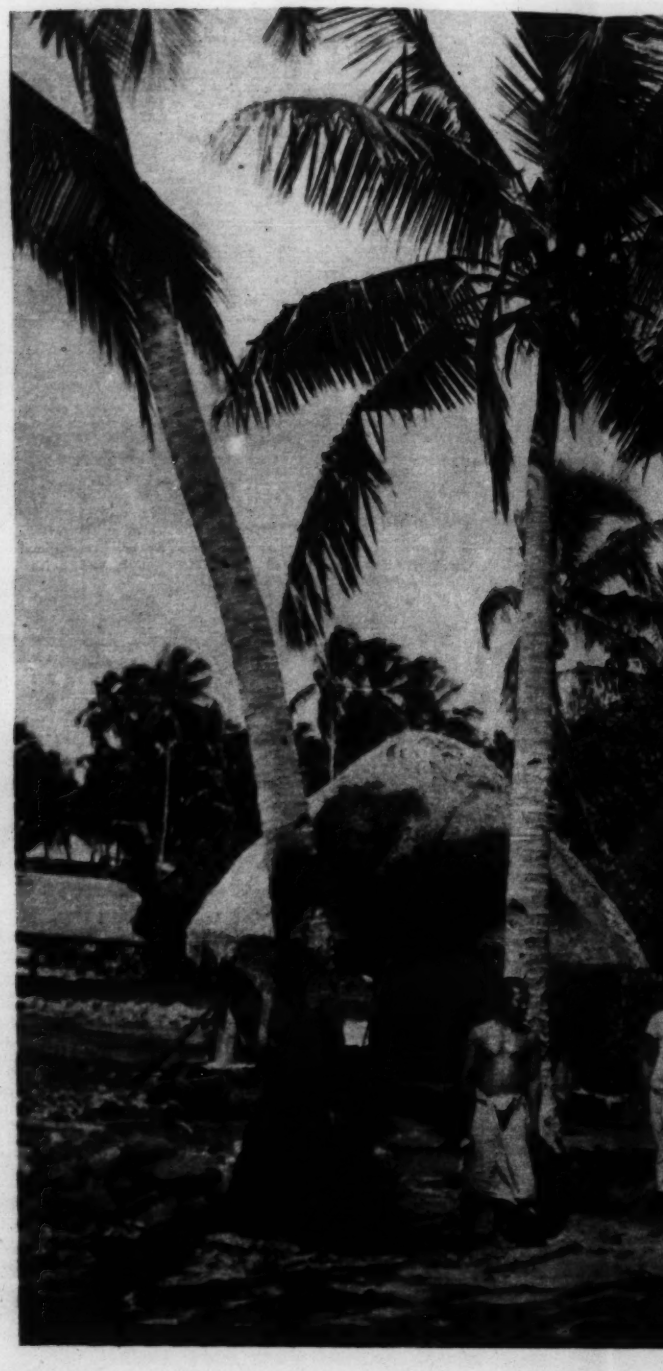
For a number of reasons having even more to do with the future than with the present it is all-important that amity prevail in these far-scattered island groups of the Pacific. And the fullest guarantee of that amity lies in the exercise of all possible consideration for native welfare in these days of bewildering political and economic changes which confuse and thus make restive the native peoples. After all, a certain definite obligation toward them all lies upon the European and too often it has been unheeded.

The Polynesians, a race of Caucasian origin which once numbered high in the millions and ever friendly disposed toward the white man, suffered for

Photo, Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN OF SAMOA

Strong Swimmers, Such Men Are Known to Capture Sharks and Other Man-Eating Fish Single-Handed.



SUNSHINE IN SA

A Simple Existence and a Leisurely Temp

Publishers' Photo Service, N. Y.

A HOME ON THE ISLAND OF TAHITI

In This Afaahito District Houses Constructed of Native Materials Add to the Picturesque Landscape.

THE WATER FRONT AT PAPEETE

Many World-Roving Adventurers Have Walked This Road.

the South Seas

ite Men Out of the Pacific Islands, and With Them ities Unsuited to the Natives

Marc T. Greene

Photo by H. C. Ostlander—R. I. Nesmith and Associates, N. Y.

UNSHINE IN SAMOA
a Leisurely Tempo Characterize These Islands.

Photo, Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

A YOUNG GIRL OF SAMOA
Childlike and Happy, Such Islanders Know Little About the Rest of the World and Care Less.

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many long years from piratic "traders" and from the class of slave-dealers called "blackbirders," who rounded them up by force of arms for transportation to distant fields of hard labor, sometimes even to the South American nitrate fields and silver mines. Those days, happily, are past, but there still remains here and there an influential exploiter who would mislead the natives as to the intent of their white administrators.

The Polynesian of pure blood is, moreover, entering upon the last epoch of his long racial history. "Our people walk into the sunset," say the old men of the race. That is true, and it is the white man's high obligation to see that the sunset is a tranquil one.

The various administrations have made creditable efforts to this end and are today everywhere redoubling those efforts. England, administrator under one colonial form or another of a great South Seas empire, has generally kept in view the British colonization ideal, to be first of all a strengthening and sustaining moral force. In the Fijis, a Crown Colony, she has fully justified the faith of these Polynesian-Melanesian people who voluntarily entrusted themselves to her guardianship.

"Fiji for the Fijians" has been the guiding maxim in this large archipelago. And although the rapidly increasing number of East Indians, who came here first as indentured laborers, is demanding a larger and larger share in the social and political life of the colony, no doubt whatever exists of Britain's determination to continue to safeguard the rights and welfare of the original possessors of the soil. The demands of the East Indians, who now enjoy equal representation with the Fijians themselves upon the colonial council, constitute England's only serious problem among her South Seas possessions. Just how this problem will be met is not at the moment apparent. But it is generally agreed that the Fijians, who long ago asked Britain to become their political, social and economic guardian forever, will find their interests given primary consideration.

The recent discontent in Western Samoa has more or less crystallized into a demand, not so much for complete independence or even for the large degree of autonomy lately granted the natives of American Samoa, as for direct administration from London as a Crown Colony, rather than mandatory rule. For some time it appeared that the only solution of the difficulty here was to turn the Mandate back to England, but since the deportation of the leading agitator, conditions have so materially improved and New Zealand has made so many conciliatory moves that there is every reason to look for a greater degree of tranquillity in Western Samoa than has prevailed in many years.

The British section of New Guinea, largest island in the world apart from Australia, is divided between the Australian colony of Papua and the Australian Mandate over the former German possessions. Importance and value has been lent to the latter by the gold discoveries. These are constantly being extended and are proving highly profitable. They are reached from the coast in less than two hours by airplane, whereas the journey through the jungle used to be one of weeks of hardship and danger.

The New Guinea people are, of course, mostly negroids in a primitive stage of development and inherently hostile to the white man. And yet even here the British colonizing process goes on, and Australia is constantly sending expeditions into the interior with results that already promise much in the direction of the ultimate civilizing even of half-savage New Guinea. Lately a tribe hitherto completely unknown and ethnologically unrecorded has been found in the remote interior, tens of thousands in number.

Recent years have brought economic perplexities to most of the white men in the South Sea islands and many have been forced to sell, or even to abandon, plantations brought to richness of productivity through years of unremitting labor. The failure of the markets for copra, cocoa and pearl shell has all but ended the era of an expansive, lavishly-spending existence which was all very well for the white man but likely to fix his attitude toward the native race on very much the same plane as that of the southern American planter of 75 years ago toward his retainers.

But as to the native himself today, apart from the aforesaid fact that he excepts at first to the deprivation of those things of modernity with which abounding prosperity brought familiarity, the case is very different. The lack of talking machines and tin roofs, and especially of the alcohol that only brought moral and financial disaster, will presently cease to trouble him. And in his old-time house of thatch, upon his old-time diet of fish and taro and coconuts he will be quite as happy and much better off. The change in the social structure, gradual but inevitable, will mean only that the future race of mixed blood will learn to exist in the wholesome, simple fashion prevailing before ever the white man appeared.

For that is what it is coming to in the South Seas, in most of the islands below the line. They are going back to the old ways of the old days, and the process is hastened by the discontinuance of trading stations on many islands

(Continued on Page 14)

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

EXTERIOR OF THE MARKET PLACE IN SUVA, FIJI
Suva Is the Capital of These Tropical Islands.

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

FIJI CHRISTIANS IN FRONT OF THEIR HOME
The Dugout, Formerly Used for Calling the Natives to a Cannibal Feast, Now Is Used as a Church Bell.

A Peace Worker Who Knows War

What Malcolm Waters Davis Saw During 1917 and 1918 Persuaded Him of the Need for a Pacific Method of Settling Disputes, and He Now Serves That Ideal in Geneva

By Leslie Adie

AN ALTERCATION IN VEHEMENT French was in progress between a Swiss and a Belgian. Personal recriminations were freely exchanged, while the French chairman did his best to soothe both parties; from time to time a German and a Dutchman joined the discussion, speaking a not always very understandable English.

Malcolm Davis listened to the discussion of this international committee of "worthies" with some curiosity. He had barely arrived in Geneva—it was August, 1931—to represent on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a number of American organizations. He noticed my bewilderment (I was also a newcomer) and after the meeting broke up, somewhat inconclusively, suggested our taking tea on the "Ile de Rousseau," which overlooks the Lake of Geneva with its background of Mont Blanc and the Chamonix Peaks.

Sitting in the shade at the feet of the statue of the philosopher whose teachings did so much to bring into being the international conscience, he said to me—"I have been sent here by the Carnegie Endowment to do anything to help either the work of the Disarmament Conference or the League of Nations." As he said this, he looked at me intently, reading me, I suppose, and speculating on how we were to bring results out of a task which appeared to have started so unpromisingly. He then went on to tell me of his views on the responsibility of the Anglo-Saxon race toward the maintenance of world peace. I then learnt that, although a good world citizen, he was first a good American; like the rest of his countrymen, he would do all he could to promote world order, but he did not believe that the United States was to be made the guarantor of peace and in particular of treaties to which she was not a party.

As this New Englander talked to me in his quiet, controlled way, I was able to take stock of the man. Davis is spare of figure. He stands out by his head, which sweeps back in a magnificent curve. His features are angular with prominent cheekbones, the nose is strong, the lips firm with a leftward droop; but the eyes dominate the whole, their effect being sometimes accentuated by a semihumorous cock of the left eyebrow. Serious to the casual observer, he is not generous in facial changes; this peculiarity earned him when he was at Yale the nickname of the "Great Stone Face." Perhaps this is a relic of his Red Indian ancestry of which he is very proud.

There are indeed times when his hunter antecedents come out. I recall watching him at a particularly dramatic session of the League Council when it was discussing the Sino-Japanese dispute. The drama of the situation took possession of him. He was on his feet a trifle bent forward, nostrils distended, lips compressed; for all the world like a terrier struggling on a leash to pounce upon a rabbit a yard in front of its nose! Like the good newspaper man he is, he was hunting after the reactions of the statesmen at the horseshoe table to the ferocious words they were hearing.

He never forgets that he has once been a political correspondent and an editor. He was on the Springfield Republican, the New York Evening Post, the Outlook and the Yale Review. In Geneva, no man knows better the pulse of the press lobby or what "stories" are going a-begging, but, he realizes the responsibility of being "in the know." Whatever their nationality, journalists who meet him striding up and down the "Salle des pas perdus" are always sure of a friendly chat. If he has a newspaper "story" he will always willingly share it with them (he calls this exchange of information the "grapevine telegraph") but, did he believe for one moment that a piece of news might embroil international relations, nothing would induce him to speak. I have often heard him complain of the lack of statesmanship of ambitious journalists in bringing off a "scoop" and thus, frequently, making matters worse than they need be.

MALCOLM WATERS DAVIS
Director of the Geneva Research Center and European Representative of the League of Nations Association.

While less spectacular than many of his Geneva activities, this instinct for combating unwise or untrue news has been perhaps his most useful contribution. By his friendly advice and tact, he has saved correspondents from doing the cause of international understanding much harm.

But being a peace worker involves many things besides helping to bring accurate news to the millions of readers of daily journals. Davis, when he arrived, became a member of several "clearing houses" of international endeavor. He sat in his capacity as representative of the League of Nations Association and the Geneva Research Center. In addition, during the Disarmament Conference he played a prominent part in the activities of the American Inter-Organization Council on Disarmament. These and a number of other international groupings of societies interested in disarmament had no common meeting ground to discuss plans of action. He was among those who believed that an informal conference would be to the advantage of the representatives of peace organizations centered in Geneva and therefore he favored the idea of an "International Consultative Group for Disarmament."

This group, in addition to the organizations already mentioned, included international co-ordinating agencies for League of Nations Associations, students, Christian societies, ex-service men, women's organizations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Unlike most organizations, it was to have no officers (beyond a chairman), no policy (beyond those points on which unity among the organizations might be found, or for which responsibility might be taken by individual members) and no rigid procedure. In fact, it was an organization without organization, meeting for the friendly exchange of views in order to plan ways of action in common.

The first meeting of the International Consultative Group lived up to its self-imposed informality by being a tea party at which Malcolm Davis without warning was asked to act as chairman. This was in July, 1932, and he still holds that office.

It is a tribute to his patient diplomacy and tact that he has been able to school a company as complex and as jealous of its independence into working harmoniously to such effect during his term of office. These men and women, on behalf of their millions of members, were all seeking in their own individual way to bring about a solution to the problems being faced by the Conference.

"Let 'em work it out"—he would say, "my time is theirs; all I want is a basis of agreement." He saw the futility of "riding them." Those accustomed to the formality of committee procedure found something very refreshing in these meetings, where, however diffuse and roundabout a speaker was in expressing himself, he was sure of a sympathetic chairman, who did not rest his hand on the gavel.

It has often been pointed out that Geneva is a city that takes itself very seriously, and that it has little consideration for the privacy of the individual. Few people have suffered more from the lack of conscience of his fellow-workers in following him to his home than Davis. A 'phone bell ringing until late hours of the night was the rule rather than the exception, but his friends soon learn that even with the world on the verge of some cataclysm no one dares call him until 9 o'clock in the morning. Such bold souls would be told that the children were having breakfast with him and he was about to walk with them to school. They provide him with his one recreation. His three young sons are very important people and their views on life and the world in general have greater weight than anything the pundits could contribute. One felt as one watched him that he was their pupil rather than their teacher. They reinforced the lesson that war was not the price to pay for the mistakes of mankind. But there is nothing maudlin in his pacifism. He is prepared to learn that, if the occasion came, they also would be prepared to do their part in a war, of their own free will.

Davis's war experience was unusual, but an heirloom he would not want passed on to his sons. Before the United States joined the Allies, he went to take part in war prisoner relief, expecting to work among British and French prisoners in Germany. Arriving at the German frontier late in January, 1917, when the submarine war declaration caused the rupture of relations between Germany and the United States, he was sent instead to Russia for the period of transferring the work there to neutrals. Marooned for months at a time in cities remote from the capital, such as Orenburg and Kazan, where only the Slavic tongue was understood, he was forced to acquire familiarity with it so intensively that he still occasionally dreams in it.

At the end of this task of transfer in late 1917, after the United States had declared war, he was ordered into the American Government service in Russia and witnessed many of the events of the Soviet Revolution. I remember an anecdote he tells of those dangerous days. Forbidden by the Bolsheviks to communicate in code by telegram or letter, at one time during their Brest-Litovsk negotiations for a separate treaty with the Germans, he and his colleagues resorted successfully to the device of exchanging messages in American baseball slang—which was even less comprehensible to the censors than Russian to Anglo-Saxons. One of the messages ran as follows: "A. sacrificed at first allowing B. to steal home," by which was meant that one secret messenger carrying secret documents by way of Vladivostok had drawn attention to himself, thereby distracting attention from another man who was sneaking out with duplicates via Archangel.

Ever since his first-hand observation of the results of war and revolution, he has had a conviction of the necessity, and moreover the responsibility for those who saw service, to work for a rational system of adjusting all disputes.

If I were asked what Davis's greatest contribution has been to Geneva, I should say that by his acute understanding of the realities and of the difficulties to be faced by organized international society, he has proved that peace workers need not necessarily be cranks.

Brown Coal of Yallourn

Dredges Nibble at Cavernous Cut in Australian Field of Prehistoric Forest Muck to Extract Soggy Mineral Which Is Converted Into Power for Victoria and New South Wales

By Chester R. Bradish

In the little square of Yallourn, Australia, gleaming with a strange iridescence under a golden sun, stands a slab of granite on which sits a bronze bust of the late Sir John Monash, Australia's greatest soldier and an industrial pioneer of profound and singular worth. The bust seems trivial amid all the adjacent monuments to his imagination and skill, but it was provided by the whole personnel of the commission in token of the enterprise which he founded and which has now become one of the wonder shows of the world.

It has attracted the expert and tourist from many countries and left them voicing their admiration. Perhaps they are not so much touched by the suggestion of unrealizable power and energy which the electrical engineer endeavors to dramatize in technicolored phrases, but rather they feel the romance and splendor of the achievement which has turned a pretty bush landscape into a striking modern town of some 2300 people, and has revealed for the spreading purposes of mankind an easily accessible field of brown coal, miles in extent—a veritable Golconda worth millions of pounds.

The value of it, the very depth of it disclosed in that amazing open cut wherein the dredges scoop up the fuel for the gaping trucks, staggers the ordinary person and leaves the mathematician approximating its size in queues of noughts. A man gazing up the sleek brown face of the cut and then sending his eye slowly along the mass from end to end, the while he tries to visualize the extent of the field that lies behind and below, is baffled. He cannot absorb the full richness of that somber brown magnificence.

Yet it was someone physically like him who made the whole miracle possible. A fellow named Cheops, we may remember, was responsible for the pyramids that reach up to the stars in the Egyptian desert; another fellow of lofty ideals planned and supervised the Empire State Building of 102 floors in New York, easily the highest edifice on earth. Yet another, already referred to, staged the great show of Yallourn. He and his subordinates uncovered that overburden of clay and tree and foliage, to reveal the brown wealth which human ingenuity is converting into kilowatts and briquettes.

Officials associated with the enterprise of the Victorian Electricity Commission, with which the Victorian State Railways are so closely identified, are possibly a little blasé over Yallourn. Their technical interest has not abated; they realize the potentiality of those generators humming away in the powerhouse and sending electricity all over the state of Victoria and even into New South Wales; but their conception of the story that is written in every brick and bolt of that performance has been a little dulled perhaps by the manifest familiarities of the daily job. It is left to the informed stranger conscious of the fact that there is only one other coal field somewhat like it elsewhere to appreciate the throbbing novelty of Yallourn.

They will tell you that there are about 6,000,000,000 tons of brown coal at Yallourn and that 2,500,000 tons a year are trucked to the furnaces of the powerhouse or are taken to the briquetting plant to be crushed, screened and pressed into little blocks of fuel. Figures are said to talk, but these figures seem bleak and uninteresting beside the spectacle of that effort with those black, soaring chimneys indicating in their lazy plumes of smoke the enigma of the power generating below. Arithmetic can produce astounding reactions in the layman; but it is the picture of Yallourn, particularly the picture of that cavity, along the edges of which the pink dredges are creeping and clawing, which fixes in the mind the bewildering immensity of the field.

Everything is dwarfed by that hole, slowly and imperceptibly growing larger day by day. If it were filled with water battleships could be safely floated in it. Yet, huge as it is, it is only the tiniest nibble at the resources that are waiting to be rifled beneath the placid loveliness of the surrounding bush.

Standing on the bottom, you look upward to where, 90 feet above, a dredge tinted the color of a salmon is sending down a line of clinking buckets, each holding half a ton, to filch the coal from the mathematically flat face of the cut. That dredge might be a mechanical monster out of a fantasy by H. G. Wells. It works with a ponderous but relentless intensity, reaching out with a giant hand for the coal which is scooped from the face to be carried to the waiting trucks above. And as it scoops, it moves snail-like forward, the trucks moving in sober accompaniment, with never a minute wasted, never a slackening of the action, until the person watching below gets a staggering first lesson, if he ever needs one, of the triumph of mechanical automatism over human error.

It is here in this spectacular phase of the activity of Yallourn that one learns how, apparently, the human unit has become a mere super in the show. It is only apparent, of course. The human unit is hero and producer, the drama and applause. He is the master of the machine.

The oddest thing about the plant is that, despite the facts that there are more than 1000 persons on the pay sheet and that the shifts working on the cut and the transport of the coal number 280, there seems hardly a man visible to the stranger. The men are working there, but they are lost in the ensemble, as it were. One cannot see them for the vista of brooding furnaces and forests of pipes. Inside, in that gigantic powerhouse one can hardly hear them in the musical hum of the generators. Indeed, the apprehension of their existence is a mere courteous acknowledgment of their fundamental necessity to the performance, brought intermittently to your notice as they pass by.

Out beyond on the banks of the Latrobe River, certain curious hillocks, outlined like miniature sierras against the sky, will arrest the wandering eye. Here the overburden, a mere blanket of clay, is carried by an elaborate system of belting after being dumped by the trucks. Belting plays a big part in the Yallourn scheme. The coal that pelts in Niagaras from the sawed-off bottoms of the V-shaped bunkers is carried part of the way to the furnaces on belts. Belts, too, are employed in the briquetting works, where the fuel is seized, mashed and screened and goes through the remarkable process of being dried by steam—Yallourn raw coal, be it remembered, contains 65 per cent of moisture—to issue in humble sausagelike shapes, be chopped into lengths and reach the outside world as briquettes. A printing press has often been considered the apex of mechanical efficiency when it turns a roll of blank newsprint into a neatly folded newspaper. The briquetting machinery is not so compact, not so soft, not so beguiling in its music as a rotary printing press; but with all its weight and endeavor, it produces a very similar result.

The briquetting plant, only equaled in its interest by one in Germany, has earned innumerable technical diplomas, but it is in the powerhouse, that shoots out electricity to Melbourne, 90 miles away, and even feeds Albury across the Murray, that we sense the real drama of a force that has been disciplined and converted to the service of men. Outside the trucks, which cart a daily output of 9000 tons, are feeding the insatiable furnaces which stretch up overpoweringly and lose their outline in the shadows of the roof. Those great furnaces, in which the traveler may inspect the gold and amber and scarlet of the heaving flame, beget a heat of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit.

LOOKING ALMOST STRAIGHT UP
Up the Face of the Open Cut on the Brown-Coal Fields at Yallourn, Victoria, Australia.

The engineers, to whom all those squat and whirring monsters have the innocence and simplicity of little lambs at play, talk glibly of thousands of kilowatts as we talk of pounds and pints.

In the first few moments as you step like a frightened cat over that queerly latticed floor, you may be conscious and suspicious of that devastating force, but soon the apprehension is giving way gracefully to deep admiration for the beauty of it all. Let us leave to the engineers the solemn description of a mystery in terminological data, and gravely dwell on the achievement which seizes a soft and soppy mineral that 20,000,000 years ago was a forest to provide the driving power for our innumerable industries, to provide the light for cinemas, halls and homes, and even in selected circumstances fulfill the humble utility of grilling the evening chop.

Among the New Books

A Challenge Answered

The Economic Consequence of Progress, by Roy Glenday. London: Routledge. 12s. 6d.

Economic Equality in the Cooperative Commonwealth, by H. Stanley Jevons. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE modern world constitute a challenge to the man of intellect. In the first place there has never been a time before when the complexity of civilization so obviously transcended the capacities of the "man of action," the man who dispenses with theories and prides himself on his capacity to deal with circumstances as they arise. As typified by the business man, he is left today a helpless spectator of his own ruin in circumstances too great and sweeping to be met by opportunism.

In the second place, partly because of the business man's awareness of his own plight, there has never been a time when the man of intellect as such was allowed more sway in practical affairs. This is the day of the "economic adviser," of the "Brain Trust." The consequence has been a tendency toward *rapprochement* between the two spheres. The man of intellect has abandoned to some extent, though with too much reluctance, his philosophic detachment for the discussion of immediate policy; and the man of action has irrupted into the sphere of intellect, formulating or attempting to formulate his experience in such a way that it will carry weight in this new sphere of influence which he is only today beginning to estimate at its true importance.

And in their new fields each of the parties has typical faults, or at least foibles. The man of intellect tends to naïveté and inclines almost always to overestimate the influence of the intellect itself in human affairs. The man of action tends in thought to be tortuous and involved, unaware of his own inconsistencies, and at times disingenuous, twisting his theories so that they may redound to his own advantage.

* * *

Each of these books is a fair sample, and neither is outstanding in its own sphere. Mr. Glenday is economic adviser to the Federation of British Industries and may be taken as typical of the "man of action," whom he praises at the expense of the academic economist. He discovers in human society "laws of growth" which limit the expansion of any particular form of social structure. He makes a rather obscure distinction between investment and usury. From these premises he deduces the necessity of a static social structure, which is apparently to be patriarchally governed and to include something like the mediæval attachment of the serf to the soil, or in this case to his particular niche in industry.

It is a very interesting sketch of collectivist capitalism, and reads rather like Mr. Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World." Unfortunately Mr. Glenday's conclusions do not follow from his premises, and these in turn are arrived at by methods which are open to question. In the first place he fails to take into account the many factors which constantly interfere with the regular operation of his laws of growth. And in the second he is not consistent in his use of facts. He cites as evidence of the operation of his law of growth the slowing down of the rate of mechanical invention in this century, and further on cites this law as one reason for putting a brake on the excessive rate of mechanical invention.

* * *

Mr. Jevons, on the other hand, is a Communist, and is concerned to demonstrate the practical possibility of Communist economics. His sketch of the Communist state is useful in that it makes very clear the distinction between this and Socialism, which he considers inherently unstable for much the same reasons as the present Capitalism. His discussion of incentives to work today and in the Communist state is a real contribution to the subject. His criticisms of Capitalism and Socialism are illuminating. Unfortunately, by far the weakest part of his book is his forecast of the steps by which this state of society could be peaceably attained. Here he exhibits to the full the two foibles attributed above to the intellectual. His reliance on the power of education is so extreme as to lay him open to the charge of sentimentality. His book is, however, well worth reading and resolves many confusions of the popular mind on Socialism, Communism, the economics of remuneration and the like.

Almost more striking than the differences between these two books are the similarities, and were space available it would be interesting to discuss their significance for the modern world. As it is, it must suffice to say that they exist specially in the sphere of ultimate ideals.

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A Dramatist's General Booth

God's Soldier: General William Booth, by St. John Ervine. London: Heinemann. Two vols. 35s.

THIS IS THE THIRD BIOGRAPHY of William Booth; the fourth if we include Booth-Tucker's life of the "Army Mother," which was, of necessity, a life of her husband as well. It is also unquestionably, and by a wide margin, the best.

But it would be still better if Mr. St. John Ervine were not so bent on disparaging other writers on the same and kindred topics, and if he had not allowed himself to be drawn into taking sides in an unhappy quarrel which, to all seeming, had been decently interred since the election of Evangeline Booth to the Generalship. The whole tenor of Mr. Ervine's "epilogue" is unfortunate: its allusions to the new General indeed, will, I imagine, be strongly resented in America. If an epilogue was necessary, in order to trace, in Bramwell Booth's deposition, the logical sequence of his father's methods (and it is my own view that it was) it should have been written in a very different spirit.

Mr. Ervine is a dramatist and a critic. The book is full of "curtains." The life story of General Booth is real, human drama and provides, as well, legitimate material for critical discussion. But the Salvation Army crisis of 1929 is another matter altogether. Its most pitiful feature is the fact that both sides were at fault and that both were utterly and obstinately sincere. The man to examine the evidence, to impute motives and to draw conclusions about the Army's future is emphatically not the man who, in discussing a difference of opinion on doctrinal matters between Catherine Booth and the Plymouth Brethren, can loftily observe that "it is unprofitable to examine sterile beliefs." The word "sterile" as applied to the beliefs of the woman whose influence molded the Salvation Army almost takes one's breath away, and it is certain that nobody can pass a just verdict on the tragedy of Bramwell Booth and the parts played by his Commissioners who has no closer understanding than this of the real Salvationist spirit.

* * *

Railton's Life, written immediately after his leader's passing on was brief but remarkably good. Mr. Ervine, who accuses him of a "genial indifference to dates" is himself two months out in the date he gives as that of the General's passing, which occurred on Aug. 20, 1912, and not in October, as he states. Begbie wrote the official Life, an obviously difficult task and one in which he was not at his best. But he was much better than Mr. Ervine thinks. As for Booth-Tucker, he wrote for Salvationists, not for dramatists, and though Mr. Ervine may find his style infuriating, the Army's great work in India, which Booth-Tucker pioneered, is a sufficient witness to the character of a man to whose opinions he applies, among others, the adjective "infantile."

* * *

But in spite of these blemishes, "God's Soldier" is a wonderful study. We are shown a man born in desperate poverty (the facts as now stated appear to be final) whose life was shaped to that of a saint by the fire of the Spirit and the hourly impact of a hard world. We appreciate him despite his weaknesses, and are fascinated by the repeated evidence of Divinity which guided him to its own ends in spite of much rough hewing. Many of Mr. Ervine's pages are of great beauty, notably those in which he describes the scene in the General's death chamber; and there is a warm tribute to the present-day spirit of the Army rank and file which, had he but stopped to consider it, is the very best refutation of his forebodings.

"Booth," he tells us, "rarely replied to complaining critics. "'Don't answer them,' he advised his resentful subordinates, 'Get on with the work' . . . He would disperse their rage by telling them his favorite story of a clergyman who, when asked for his opinion of the Salvation Army, said 'Well, to tell you the truth, I don't like it at all; but to be candid with you I believe God Almighty does.'"

I am glad Mr. Ervine has heard that story.

HUGH REDWOOD

ST. JOHN ERVINE

Lyrics From Emily

Poems for Youth, by Emily Dickinson. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.

WHEN THE VITRIOLIC attacks of the critics who have declared her to be overrated have lost their last echo in distance; when the "Brittle Heavens" and all the other amorous plays of "long ago," partly accurate and totally inaccurate, which have drawn the sentimental theaterward in the past decade, have joined the limbo of forgotten drama, and the biographers have had their varied say, readers who are neither too erudite nor too sober will still be quoting with delight:

I'm nobody! Who are you?
Are you nobody, too?
Then there's a pair of us—don't tell!
They'd banish us, you know.

How dreary to be somebody!
How public, like a frog
To tell your name the livelong day
To an admiring bog!

* * *

Children of today are fortunate in having added to their other recent publications of verse, such as Rachel Field's "Branches of Green," this latest selection of 78 lyrics, chosen by Alfred Leete Hampson, co-editor with Martha Dickinson Bianchi of the Centenary Edition of "The Poems of Emily Dickinson," from the Amherst poet's printed output of 800, nearly all of which remained hidden from the public until after her passing.

* * *

And what if she was not a great poet, as sophisticated commentators love to repeat? She never tried to be. No one of intelligence condemns an aquarelle because it is less than a portrait by Titian or a mural by Tintoretto. Her work at least has weathered the periods of a world war and the subsequent disillusionment. As May Lamberton Becker has written in her foreword to the new volume, "while we are arguing through pages of prose, a poem has given us the essence of the idea in two perfect lines. Emily Dickinson has given us more lines like that than any other poet of our time. Reading them is like letting the genie out of the bottle: the meaning fills the whole sky."

She whose eyes never beheld a published copy of her own works would be pleased to have these whimsical fragments offered to the young she so dearly loved. She would like the charming pen and ink drawings by George and Doris Hauman. To quote Emily's letter to Mrs. Ford:

"The little book will be subtly cherished. All we secure of Beauty is its evanescence. Thank you for recalling us."

P. P. S.

The Causes of the War Between the States Reassessed

The Eve of Conflict, by George Fort Milton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

THE CAUSES OF THE War Between the States are accepted as a fixed part of American tradition. By the middle of the nineteenth century, slavery had come to be considered an economic necessity in one great portion of the Union, the South, whereas in the equally important North, the slave had been found to be useless. There were many moderate and farsighted men in both geographical divisions who fully comprehended the implications of the situation, and who foresaw the terrible disintegration which might occur if a rational solution were not quickly found. Webster, Clay, Douglas and many others drafted and redrafted palatable compromises.

* * *

Unfortunately, there were also bigots and fanatics, in both North and South, who were prepared to thwart the efforts of the moderators. David Wilmot, one of these, tossed a match into the haystack at the close of the Mexican War by introducing in Congress his famous proviso which would prohibit slavery in any territory ceded from Mexico, although the Missouri Compromise of 1820 had fixed the free-slave border at 36°30', far north of the new Mexican border.

Wilmot's Proviso failed of passage, but it opened Pandora's box. The greatest statesmen of the age, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, created a lid, known as the Compromise of 1850, and fastened it on the box. All three passed on within two years, and their great move for peace proved little more than a dramatic gesture.

Their successor to the leadership of Congress was Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, the "Little Giant." Under his sponsorship Kansas and Nebraska were admitted to statehood in 1854. Although both were to settle the question of slavery within their borders by "popular sovereignty," it was obviously intended that the one should be free and the other slave-holding. This move typified Douglas's attitude towards slavery, which he explained, most lucidly, in a conversation with a young friend in which he said: "I am not pro-slavery. I think it is a curse beyond computation, to both white and black. But we exist as a nation by virtue only of the Constitution, and under that there is no way to abolish it. I believe that the only power that can destroy slavery is the sword, and if the sword is once drawn, no one can see the end."

* * *

Although Douglas was a northern Senator, and the most powerful individual in Congress, his point of view was not that of the North as a whole. Rather, that viewpoint was expressed in the words used by Abraham Lincoln, also of Illinois, in a speech delivered at Peoria, at this time: "Slavery . . . is founded on the selfishness of man's nature . . . opposition to it on his love of justice. These principles are in external antagonism, and when brought into collision so fiercely as slavery extension brings them, shocks and throes and convulsions must ceaselessly follow."

As a result of this point of view, a new party came into being, adopting the name Republican. It was the party of the abolitionists and other anti-slavery groups of the North and West, and its purpose was to oppose the *extension* of slavery through Congressional action. It might never have gained a very large following but for a series of incidents which crystallized northern sentiment. Unquestionably the most important of these was the publication and unprecedented sale of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The others were Preston Brooks's assault on Senator Sumner on the floor of the Senate, the Dred Scott case denying citizenship to a Negro, a series of bloody encounters in Kansas and, finally, the benighted John Brown's raid of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln became the leader of the Republican Party and was nominated for the Presidency in 1860. It was generally known that his election would mean the immediate secession of South Carolina, probably to be followed by the rest of the southern states.

Douglas was the logical nominee of the Democratic Party and was in fact nominated by the convention which met at Charleston. Buchanan, however, animated by bitter hatred of Douglas, split the party and ran on a separate ticket. As a result, Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, although he failed to secure a majority of the popular votes. The secession of South Carolina immediately followed.

Mr. Milton, after exhaustive research of source material, including the Douglas correspondence discovered by him in Greensboro, N. C., in 1931, has reached the conclusion that if Buchanan had stayed out of the race, which would have meant Douglas's election to the Presidency, the Civil War might have been avoided. This contention will undoubtedly become the center of a controversy, but since it is backed by careful research and study, it places Mr. Milton in the forefront of American historians. "The Eve of Conflict" takes its place as the standard authority on the life of Douglas, and the most important contribution to the study of the causes of the Civil War which has appeared in recent years.

JOHN PELL

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Music and the Puritans

The Puritans and Music in England and New England, by Percy A. Scholes, London: Oxford University Press; Humphrey Milford. New York: Oxford University Press. $8.50.

DOUBLE VALUE ATTACHES TO Mr. Scholes's stout volume, because it is really two books—one being about the Puritans, and the other about himself. Both have interesting themes, which, for the reader, move along pleasantly, even excitingly, together.

Yet in another view, the work is single and not to be divided, the pair of subjects being but a collective and an individual aspect of the same thing. For the Puritans and Mr. Scholes are identical manifestations. Their purposes, we may say, are summed up in his career as music teacher and humanitarian. His thinking, we can add, is a re-expression of their precepts. He, then, championing Puritanism, may in reason be described as defending his own well-minded, practical behavior in the world.

That the book may have a good long name, an explanatory designation, "A contribution to the cultural history of two nations," is added to the title; reminding us that the writer of it is British and that he is a student of American civilization. To shut the covers for a moment, Mr. Scholes first disclosed his zeal for the United States and the musical doings of its people in wartime; he began taking part 20 years ago in activities which were supposed to cement the bonds of friendship between a couple of English-speaking countries. Happily, he went far beyond the routine of propaganda; so that when the war closed, and all occasion for official zeal ceased, he found himself involved in a comradeship with American musicians that he could not, if he wanted to, shake himself clear of.

In other words, Mr. Scholes presently, upon visiting New England shores in January, 1915, if that, perchance is the correct date, realized that he was a Puritan among Puritans. Possibly then and there he resolved to take up the Puritan cause and bring to nought certain calumnies that have, time out of mind, fastened upon Puritanism. That insight which we all in greater or lesser degrees find ourselves possessed of when we travel and experience a change of scene may have brought to him the conviction that talk of Puritan narrow-spiritedness in regard to art, and especially in regard to music, is a ridiculous slander.

About five years ago, it became known that Mr. Scholes was preparing a manuscript on the attitude of the Puritan, both English and American type, toward music. He told persons who met him at his vacation haunts on the shore of Lake Leman in Switzerland that he was engaged in the labor. And here we have the result.

The reputation of the Puritan in England, and in New England as well, stands cleared completely; down, at least, until about the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Something then happened; what it was, Mr. Scholes does not undertake definitely to show. But a distrust of music arose at about that time, more noticeably, perhaps, in America, and became widespread and persistent in the beginning of the nineteenth century. This has been denounced by writers on music in our modern days as Puritanical. It is accounted for in a tentative sort of way by Mr. Scholes as something "Evangelical." At any rate, art is found by him to have got into conflict with piety, at about the time of the Revolutionary War, though remark of war between the "two nations" is avoided. There his masterly and fascinating discussion concludes.

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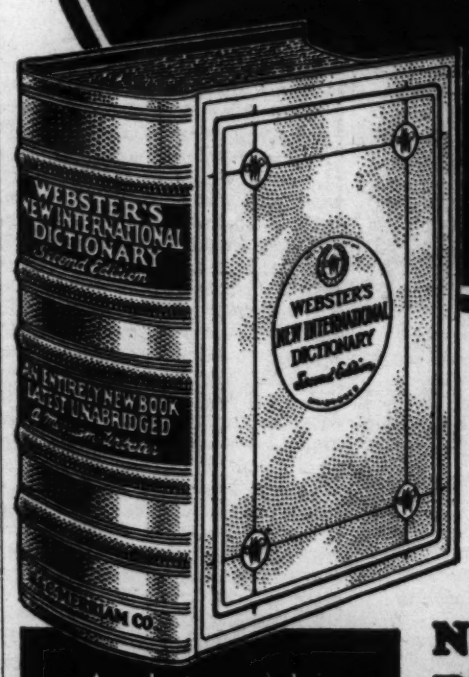

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Old Ways in the South Seas

(Continued from Page 9)

where there is no more trade because no more demand for copra. Islands and islets and atolls, though peopled by hundreds, will perhaps go unvisited for two or three years at a time. The natives will return to the fare of old, and the cotton clothing long ago introduced by the white man will give way to the *tapa* cloth which is manufactured from the bark of the mulberry tree.

The French Society islands, pre-eminent fairylands of all the South Seas, have felt the depression especially because their only exports were copra, pearl shell and the vanilla bean, and markets for each of these have all but vanished, at least so far as any attractive profit goes. And from the same cause money is fast becoming nonexistent among the natives. But that means nothing of hardship for them. In this nature-blessed group all necessary food may be had for the taking. Nature arranged for native needs long ere the white man ever heard of these islands, and nature will go on arranging for them.

Food, houses, boats, even clothing are provided for in the natural, almost unguided, production of the soil and the sea, and dependence upon nature will render the native life more wholesome than it has been for a century. The white man brought tinned food and iron roofs and alcohol—all unsuitable. Now the white man's depression has taken them away. And though the islander may be a bit bewildered and somewhat resentful at first in his lack of understanding, yet presently he will abandon the attempt to explain the white man's perplexing ways, and in his old manner of life be more content than ever.

Considerate overlordship, the entrusting to native leaders of a reasonable amount of authority and responsibility in administration, protection of the island peoples from exploiters, and such aid of various kinds as a benevolent yet discreet parent would give his children will accentuate this content and assure future happiness to the South Sea peoples. Moreover—and this is not least important—there is room among the Pacific islands for many thousands of people, and there is likewise every opportunity for them to live happily and to produce ample for their needs. Here, then, may perhaps be found one solution of the overpopulation problem of some of the Oriental countries.

A fire of pine wood knots, built on the front of a flat car pushed by the locomotive, provided the first headlight to be used by railroad engines in South Carolina. This primitive method necessitated frequent stops to replenish the fuel supply. The engineer on the first locomotive was Horatio Allen. These facts, along with others of interest, are described in "Centennial History of South Carolina," by Dr. S. M. Derrick, professor of economics in the University of South Carolina, recently published.

KING SOLOMON'S STABLES — Courtesy, Oriental Institute

The Remains of the Western Part of These Buildings at Megiddo (Armageddon), Palestine, Were Uncovered by the Oriental Institute's Expedition.

..Orient

(Continued from Page 6)

Assyrian Emperor Sargon II founded a city, one discovers that the palace had a dog. For as the photographer comes along a boy lifts a paving slab of the great king and reveals the pawprint of a pup. A nosy canine of 720 B. C., the movie narrator notes, walked over the fresh clay and left his mark beside that of his sovereign emperor.

The picture reaches a climax in its eighth reel. After a flight through a sandstorm and over the Persian mountains, the plane lands at Persepolis—Persepolis which Alexander the Great laid in ruins in 331 B. C. Swept by flames from the conqueror's torch, the mighty adobe walls and cedar-beamed ceilings of the palace came crashing down, and with them the magnificently carved blocks of which windows and doors were constructed.

The rains and snows of centuries disintegrated the adobe which finally covered most of the ruins with low protecting mounds. The movie catches the expedition at a dramatic moment. A six-ton lintel block which fell from its column 20 centuries ago was just being hoisted back onto the top of the still upright column. The audience sees it brought to the right level by workmen, "the peaceful forces of modern science," as the film calls them. As they watch, it is pushed into the place it left 2000 years ago.

Of spectacular beauty are the stone carvings on the staircase of the palace of Darius the Great, carvings of fresh beauty so well preserved that even the needles of a pine tree are discernible, while a complete ceremonial scene spread out in relief is sharp and clear.

The picture ends with a forward look. "We have learned that the story is never finished, that the trail goes endlessly onward and upward toward new heights," says the film's voice. "The story of the past, and of man's conquest of civilization, is the story of ourselves who have come up out of the deeps. It belongs to no one race or nation, but to mankind.

"Though our journey is ended, the Human Adventure has hardly begun."

Requests for the film have come in from every part of the country and bookings are already listed for nearly 40 states, Mr. Breasted states. "The Human Adventure," he explains, is not a commercial venture but must pay its way so that, along with similar pictures still to be made, it can eventually be made available to schools and colleges at minimum rentals. Mr. Breasted believes "The Human Adventure" represents a new educational method which can be applied to other fields of science.

"The compellingly interesting educational movie," he says, "bearing the hall mark of authority, is still in its infancy."

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

SYDNEY GREENBIE, author, lecturer and editor of Leisure magazine, has lived in America, Europe, Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, China and Japan. He is the author of numerous books, including "The Pacific Triangle" and "Learning by Cruising."

JAMES HENDERSON STEWART is Liberal-National Member of Parliament for East Fife. He was secretary of the Scottish Liberal Land Inquiry Committee, 1927-28, and secretary of the Land and Nation League, 1928-29.

DOROTHEA D. KAHN is a member of the Monitor's Chicago staff, and a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

HELEN S. WATERHOUSE is a feature writer who specializes in aviation subjects.

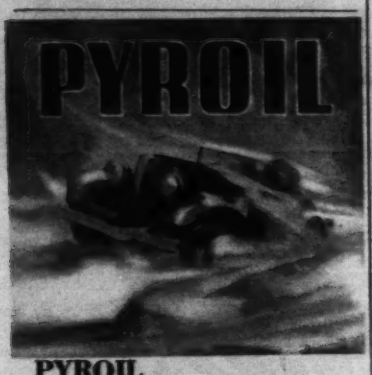
SISLEY HUDDLESTON is the Monitor's Geneva correspondent.

The OLD SOLDIER, whose comments on war and peace have appeared from time to time in the Magazine Section, continues his series.

MARC T. GREENE, globe-trotter and writer, is a frequent contributor to the Monitor.

LESLIE ADIE was editor of Disarmament and of Recovery, periodicals published under the auspices of the Economic and Disarmament Information Committee of Geneva and London.

CHARLES R. BRADISH is an Australian writer, formerly literary and dramatic critic on the Melbourne Herald.



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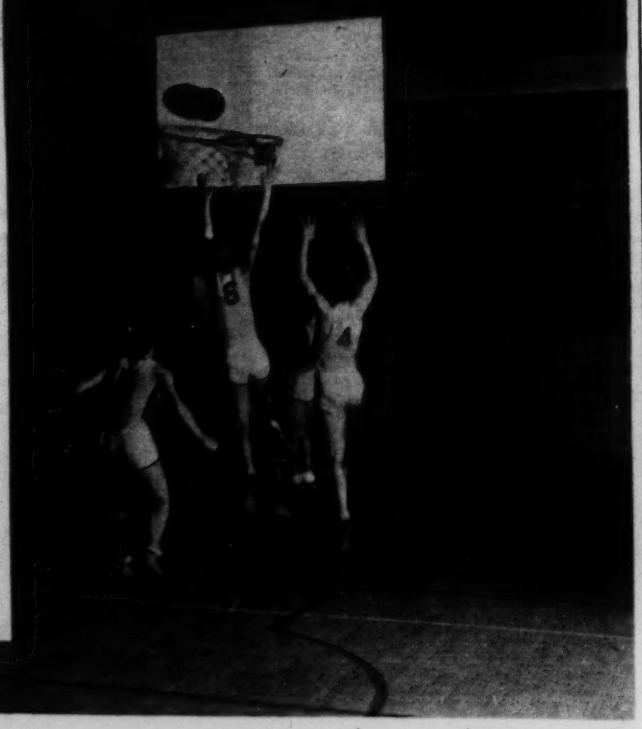

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Should Women Race Planes?

Yes—They Should Race!

(Continued from Page 5)

the basis of Florence Klingensmith's accident in 1933.

Mr. Henderson wound up his pronunciamento with the words, "Obviously Florence Klingensmith's crash contributed to my decision." One wonders if that is not, in the last analysis, the whetstone on which he sharpened the shears wherewith he slashed women off the program.

When Art Page crashed in Chicago in 1930 it never occurred to anyone that there wouldn't be another Thompson Trophy race. It seems incredible that, among those persons who saw Florence Klingensmith do her human best to prove that women can race as well as men, there are not more persons to protest Mr. Henderson's decision this year or more who are seeing to it that women will be allowed to race next summer. Surely Mr. Frank Phillips, sponsor of the race in which Florence crashed, was not alone in his reaction when he said, "This young woman paid with her life for the privilege of pioneering for progress."

Flying is not conceivably the kind of sport in which first-rate ability and courage on the part of one woman buys disqualification and defeat for all the rest.

By Gayle Pond
Aviation Writer and Pilot

CLIFF HENDERSON MUST be a brave man. For he surely realized the storm that would develop, when he prevented women fliers from taking part in the 1934 national air races.

He didn't say they couldn't race. Oh, no! He was too subtle for that. He promised to schedule one race if there were at least six contestants. Then, after some of the girls had signed up, he calmly put the speeds so high that not a single ship could qualify.

As for the subject of racing itself. There have been fatal accidents at nearly every national air meet, but the fact that two of those victims have been women does not prove Mr. Henderson's contention that they should not be allowed to race because of the hazards involved.

When the fabric ripped off the wing of Florence Klingensmith's ship, it was the opinion of many that, "if she had kept her head and pulled up, she could have 'bailed out.'" This year in a similar situation, Doug Davis did pull up, but couldn't "bail out," for at 250 m. p. h. there isn't time to do much thinking, whether the pilot is a man or a woman.

There is no doubt that high-speed racing takes skill, courage and sportsmanship. I am inclined to believe that past races have proved that men and women are just about even on those scores. There has been lack of sportsmanship on both sides, I will admit, but as much on the men's side as on the women's.

Then there is Mr. Henderson's argument that the race fans and promoters still insist that spectacular competition and speed flights stimulate research and the development of new and better machines. But surely the money that is expended on the prizes, and for promoting these speedy closed-course races, might accomplish the same thing in a less dramatic way, and without such a tragic toll of life. And then we girls, in our slower planes, might figure in the picture more.

The fact that Jimmie Doolittle was the only surviving winner of the famous Thompson Trophy race until Roscoe Turner won this year's event is proof that racing careers are short, even among the experts. Perhaps girl fliers, in their slower aircraft, could accomplish as much for the promotion of aviation at the air races as do the racing pilots of today.

No—They Should Not Race!

(Continued from Page 5)

four women entered, who flew slow planes at about 90 miles an hour and up. The $3000 was never intended by its donors to be awarded for such a display of mediocre flying.

My second reason is the unanimous condemnation by the public and members of the aircraft industry of slow and uninteresting races such as the one mentioned. And also the dissatisfaction of the donors of the prizes when only a few women enter the races which they are sponsoring. I have the unpleasant duty of answering to them for the failure of the races.

I believe that sportsmen pilots races, and all types of racing in slower speed craft, have their place, but that their place is in sectional air meets, not at a national race.

My third reason is that I believe there should be but one annual "world series" of aviation each year. I believe that the program for this annual event should be restricted to high-speed free-for-all competition and to acrobatic demonstrations.

I believe that the several thousand pilots of all classes who attend these races are more desirous of witnessing air competition of championship caliber once a year than they are of entering the races themselves in an ordinary flying capacity.

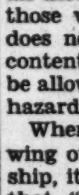
There is no more place, to my mind, for women in high-speed races, than there is for women on the speedway at Indianapolis, or on the football gridirons at our great college contests.

I have tried to make the national air races inspire engineering genius, structural perfection in planes, and piloting skill, and have changed the programs from year to year as the public demanded fewer and better races.

My fourth and greatest reason for barring the women this year is that I am against women fliers entering closed-course competitions with men, now and at all times. As far as I am concerned, there will be no women fliers entered in competition with men flying high-speed experimental planes, in any race or event with which I am identified in the future.

Miss Florence Klingensmith's fatal crash in Chicago in 1933, in a closed-course race, only proved what I had already believed—that women are not fitted for these high-speed closed-course races. They have not had the training, for one thing.

I did open this year's race to women parachute jumpers with the proper equipment and training, believing there is a place for women in this acrobatic type of performance.



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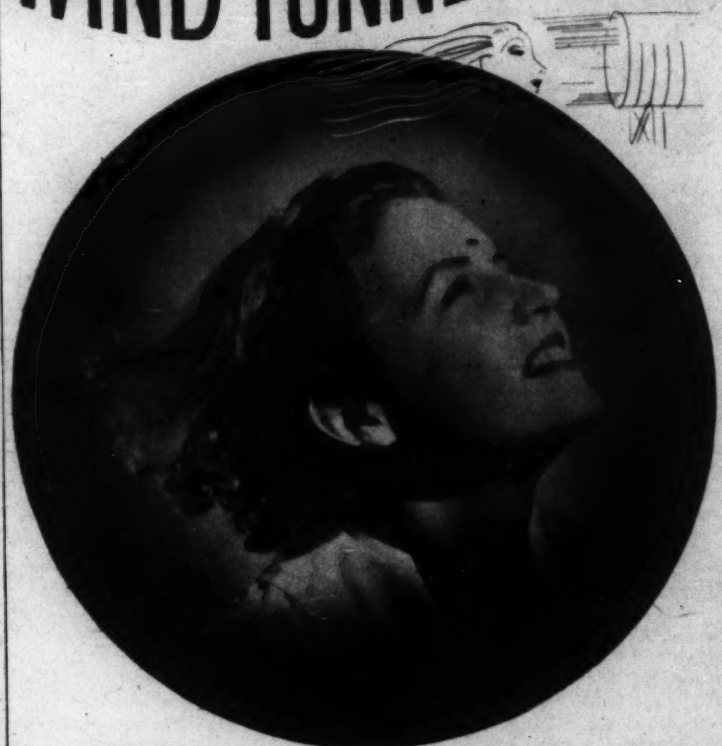

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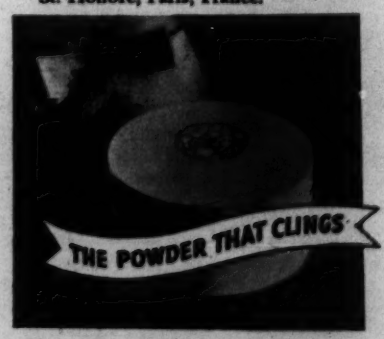

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Ginger Biscuits

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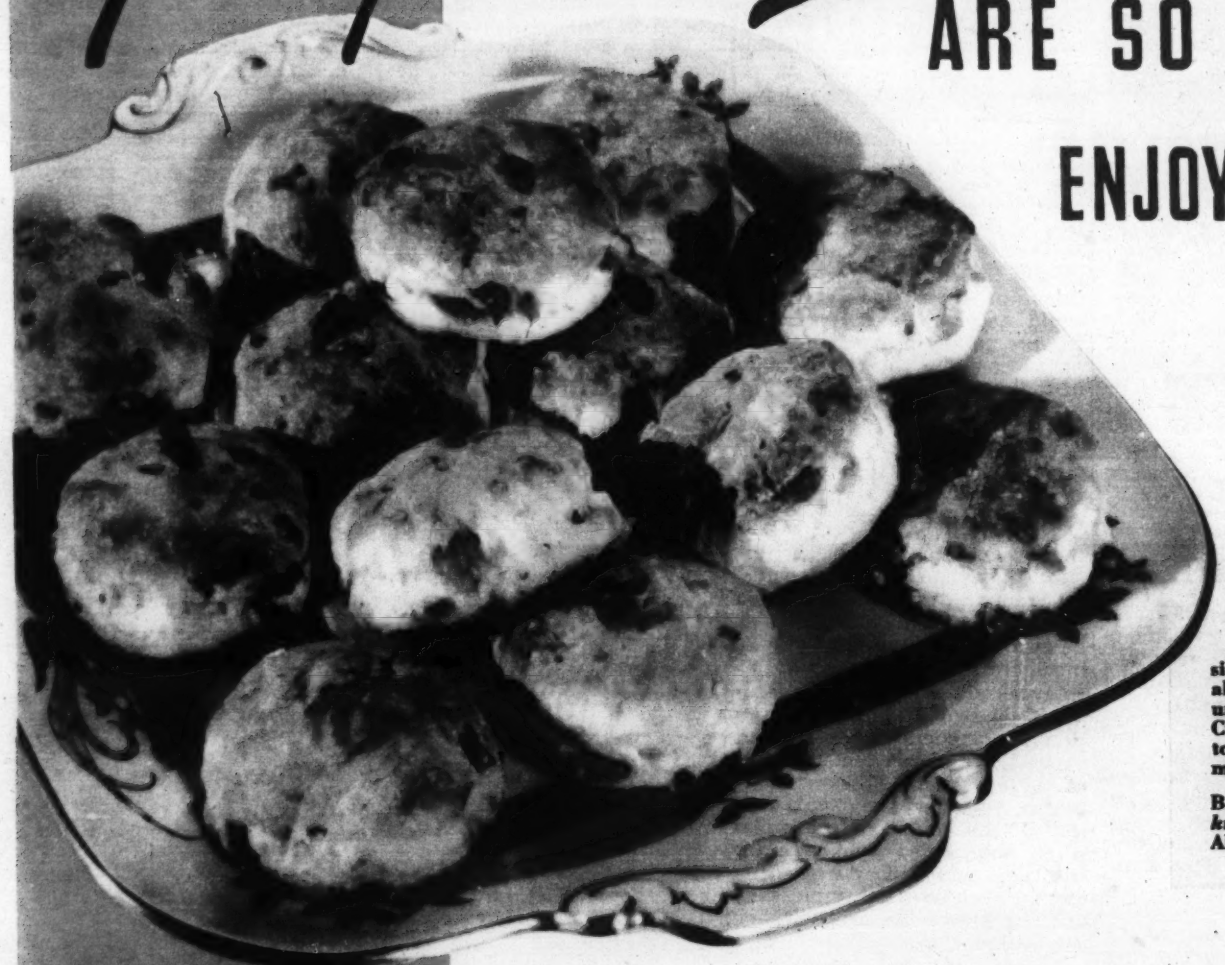
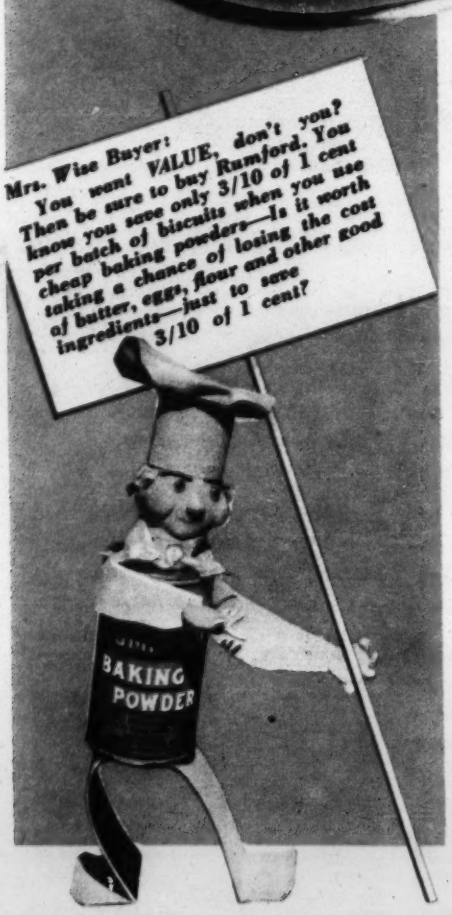


Ginger Biscuits

2 cups flour	2 tablespoons shortening
½ teaspoon salt	¾ cup milk
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder	½ cup candied or crystallized ginger

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Cut or rub in the shortening until the fat is thoroughly blended with the flour. Add the ginger, cut up fairly fine. Then mix to a very soft dough with the liquid, having the liquid as cold as possible. Turn onto a well-floured board. Knead briskly for about 20 seconds. Then roll out or pat with the hand until the dough is about three-quarters of an inch thick. Cut into small individual biscuits, and lay them, not touching each other, on a baking tin. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven—450 degrees.

Baking Powders may all *look* alike—but *your biscuits know the difference!* Make sure of baking success . . . Always buy Rumford.


Mrs. Wise Buyer:
You want VALUE, don't you? Then be sure to buy Rumford. You know you save only 3/10 of 1 cent per batch of biscuits when you use cheap baking powders—Is it worth taking a chance of losing the cost of butter, eggs, flour and other good ingredients—just to save 3/10 of 1 cent?
BAKING POWDER

●These aristocrats of the Biscuit Family make perfect Dessert, with coffee, for one who does not care for sugar-sweet cakes or puddings. And as a Hotbread they're simply delicious!

The leavener you use in making hotbreads determines their fate. So be sure it's the pure all-phosphate baking powder, Rumford, that you use. Then you'll never find that unwelcome bitter or so-called "baking-powder-taste" which is left by many leaveners of lower grade.

Rumford really helps bring out the best of each good ingredient used —helps blend them all into that delightful flavor which makes the home cook so proud of her baking.

Rumford is an absolutely uniform two-to-one leavener. It raises batters and doughs to perfection because its two-to-one action is controlled in the process of manufacture. Two-thirds of the leavening gas is released in the mixing bowl—only two-thirds, because this has been determined by scientific authorities to be the ideal proportion. The final one-third is not released till the mix is placed in the oven heat, where the leavening is completed.

Rumford undergoes fifty-two tests during manufacture to maintain this two-to-one leavening in perfect uniformity. That's why experienced cooks rely on Rumford for their finest cakes, hotbreads and pastries. And it's an important reason why beginners especially find Rumford a very real help to successful biscuits, muffins, loaf and layer cakes.

A little folder on cake making difficulties will be sent free to anyone sending their name and address. Write to The Rumford Company, Executive Offices, Rumford, R. I.

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER